FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SIMONYAN CONDEMS FIRST NUCLEAR STRIKE CONCEPT

PM150927 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 9 Jul 82 pp 5-6

[Article by Maj Gen Prof R. Simonyan: "There Must Be No First Strike"; passages in all capitals denote boldface]

[Text] In recent decades, U.S. military doctrine has changed repeatedly. Just one thing has remined unchanged: its aggressive character and gamble on a first strike and the possibility of winning a nuclear war. Strategists across the ocean were already nurturing these schemes back when Washington had a monopoly on nuclear weapons and counted on unleashing general nuclear war in any conflict with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. "The United States," Secretary of State John F. Dullesused to brag, "must be prepared to deliver a massive nuclear strike wherever and whenever it considers it necessary to do so." These were not just words. Brookings Institute experts have calculated that from 1946 to 1975 the question of using nuclear weapons was examined seriously by the Pentagon 19 times and in four cases there was talk of a nuclear attack against the USSR.

In the seventies, nuclear arms parity was established between the Soviet Union and the United States and these plans were shelved. Washington has now returned to them and is promoting them in every way. Representatives of the administration, particularly Defense Secretary Weinberger and even President Reagan himself, are arguing that the Soviet Union could deliver a first nuclear strike against the United States and that it must thus be averted. Such speculations are, of course, entirely groundless. If Washington does actually fear this, why does it reject the socialist community countries' proposals on concluding a treaty on not being first to use nuclear weapons?

The growing struggle of the U.S. public at large against the Pentagon's dangerous plans is seriously worrying the White House's present masters, who are stubbornly defending the acceptability of using nuclear weapons. In justifying their actions they resort to various arguments.

FIRST ARGUMENT: The adoption of a proposal on not being first to use nuclear weapons would be tantamount to the United States' permitting the East to invade Europe unhindered using conventional weapons. However, as far back as 1979, the Warsaw Pact countries proposed the conclusion by all the states party to the all-European conference of a treaty on not being first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another. Reagan administration spokesmen deliberately ignore this proposal.

SECOND ARGUMENT: Rejection of the "first strike" concept would require a sharp increase in conventional arms spending and even the introduction of general military conscription in the United States. According to the U.S. rulers' logic, it turns out that the destruction of Europe -- East and West -- is far cheaper. That a dead European is cheaper than a conscripted American. Perhaps this is good business from the military-industrial complex's viewpoint. But from mankind's viewpoint, it is a monstrous crime.

THIRD ARGUMENT: If the United States renounced the first nuclear strike it would allegedly weaken the deterrence factor. Another lie. The strategists across the ocean are not at all concerned with problems of deterrence but with means of committing aggression. And they view a first strike as a way of winning a nuclear war. They are even forming their strategic plans on this premise. On quitting the Pentagon, former U.S. Defense Secretary D Rumsfeld stated categorically: "The most ambitious strategic option dicates the creation of the potential for a decisive first strike against the enemy's offensive forces so as to destroy the largest possible proportion of his megatonnage before he can bring his nuclear facilities into action. The effectiveness of the enemy's remaining retaliatory strike forces which, in theory, should be targeted against industrial and urban targets, would in this respect be further reduced by a combination of active and passive defense."

Examining these aspects of U.S. nuclear strategy, R. Aldridge, well-known U.S. expert in the strategic arms creation sphere, writes in an article entitled "The Decisive First Strike Concept -- The Pentagon's Secret Strategy": "Its aim is not to ensure a nuclear deadlock or 'balance of terror' but to prepare for the United States to deliver a surprise strike.... Attempts to conceal the first-strike orientation of this strategy are the greatest deception to which the American people have ever been subjected."

On the story of the painstakingly prepared mechanism of deception, R. Aldridge points out that all of this was formulated as far back as the mid-fifties by P. Nitze, who then held a prominent post in the Defense Department. Nitze used to say that the word "policy" could be understood in two ways: as specific "principles which will guide our actions" and as "political statements" offered to the public at large in the expectation of a "political and psychological effect." In keeping with this program it has been repeated to the U.S. public that the United States is simply striving to ensure a "reliable deterrent effect." But in fact, the aim of Pentagon strategy is to create the means for delivering a first strike which would ensure it victory in a strategic nuclear war. Official comments constantly stress the "deterrence" aspect.

This deception of the American people as of other peoples of the world is now being committed on a large scale and with great impudence. The screen is still the concept of "limited (global and regional) nuclear war" which, in Pentagon strategists' opinions, could become protracted in character -- that is, it could be waged for a long time, not for days but months. Before its official inclusion as a major component of U.S. doctrine, the main option of nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union was considered to be general nuclear war, which now, too, remains the main feature in the training of the U.S. Armed Forces. This option is now being supplemented by others, including that of "limited nuclear war."

The main aim of such a war is to destroy the Soviet Union's military might, primarily its nuclear might, and deprive it of the possibility of delivering a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory or at least weaken the strength of this strike as much as possible. For this the United States is creating the corresponding potential of forces and facilities capable of hitting "pinpointed" targets in a first strike. This is the essence of the "limited nuclear war" concept. It is needed by U.S. ruling circles to obtain a first strike potential. The New York TIMES has openly written: "The aim of these moves is to give the United States increased potential for waging a limited nuclear war in addition to its potential for a large nuclear war."

The Reagan administration is making feverish efforts to create the material-technical base for waging such a war -- high accuracy MX ICBM's, the Trident-2 sea-based nuclear missile complex, B1B strategic bombers and cruise missiles.

NATO's decision to deploy qualitatively new medium-range nuclear missile systems close to the socialist community countries' borders is also a move toward building up the first-strike arsenal. The Pentagon wants to create a nuclear arms component capable of launching and waging nuclear war against the socialist states independently, without involving the strategic offensive forces located on the territory of the United States itself.

The Reagan administration's new directive in the defense sphere, which defines Washington's military policy for the coming 5 years, is also geared toward this. The New York TIMES writes that it "recognizes nuclear war as inevitable and, if it occurs, the United States must be able to prevail over the Soviet Union."

The imperialist circles' dangerous course of confrontation and armed rivalry is consistently opposed by the Soviet Union's line of consolidating peace and detente and ending the arms race. Vivid evidence of this is provided by L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, in which the Soviet Union committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This commitment came into force the moment it was announced from the UN General Assembly's rostrum.

A question which may arise is: Why has the Soviet Union made such a courageous, extraordinarily important and essentially new move at a time when the United States and other nuclear powers belonging to NATO view the first nuclear strike concept as an integral component of their military doctrine and are stepping up the creation of the material and technical base for implementing it?

In taking this decision voluntarily and unilaterally, the Soviet Union proceeds from the immutable and decisive fact in the present-day international situation that should nuclear war begin it could mean the destruction of human civilization and, perhaps, the end of life itself on earth. It is thus quite understandable that it is the supreme duty of state leaders aware of their responsibility for the fate of peace to make every effort to prevent nuclear weapons from ever being used.

The peoples of the world rightly expect the Soviet Union's historic initiative to be followed by reciprocal steps from other nuclear states, since if they, too, assume an equally clear and precise commitment, this, in practice, would amount to a general ban on the use of nuclear weapons which is advocated by the overwhelming majority of countries of the world.

The ideas and proposals contained in the message from our party and state leader are aimed toward achieving trust in relations among states. And this is especially important now when trust has been fundamentally undermined by the actions of the militarist circles who are trying to upset the balance of forces that has emerged, achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies and derail the positive things that the detente policy brings.

The Soviet initiative makes it possible to look in a new way at the whole range of problems connected with the limitation and reduction of arms, particularly nuclear arms, and facilitates the cause of disarmament as a whole. The USSR's memorandum "To Avert the Increasing Nuclear Threat and Curb the Arms Race," which was submitted for examination by the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, is also aimed at this. It envisages a number of realistic measures and actions whose implementation would promote the strengthening of peace and the raising of the nuclear threshold.

These exceptionally important Soviet steps inspire confidence that by joint efforts the threat of war can and must be averted and that stable peace will be secured.

SOCIALIST BLOC STATEMENT ON UN SPECIAL SESSION

PM150859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sense of High Responsibility: Socialist Community Countries' Joint Statement"]

[Text] New York -- Conviction as to the need to adopt decisions which will really lead to the removal of the threat of nuclear war, to the end of the arms race and to disarmament -- this is the basis of the socialist countries' joint approach to the central tasks of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which has completed its work in New York. This is said in the socialist community countries' joint statement on the session's results, which has been disseminated as an official document of the UN General Assembly.

The statement contained in the message from L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state, about the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons reflected the socialist countries' profound concern for the destiny of peace and their high responsibility for ensuring lasting peace on earth, this document states. The socialist countries believe that the Soviet Union's decision must be followed by reciprocal steps on the part of other nuclear states.

The socialist countries, the doucment goes on to point out, submitted for the session's consideration a package of constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace, preserving detente, ending the arms race and broadening international cooperation. These proposals embrace a wide spectrum of the most urgent questions of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, such as a nuclear disarmament program, a ban on all nuclear weapon tests, a ban on neutron weapons, the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, and others. In this the socialist community countries put forward a whole series of important new elements taking the wishes of other states into account.

The socialist countries resolutely advocated activating the work of all international forums at which talks are being or are to be held on questions of arms limitation and disarmament.

The session showed that the question of preventing nuclear war has become central to the work of the UN General Assembly. The session recognized the need for urgent measures to be taken with a view to removing the threat of nuclear war, as well as freezing and subsequently reducing nuclear arsenals right down to their complete liquidation.

The statement goes on to point out that the session was, however, unable to adopt concrete decisions on these and other important issues discussed there owing to the obstructionist stand of the United States and certain other NATO countries. As the session's work showed, these countries were guided not by concern for peace and for achieving disarmament but by the desire to prevent the adoption of decisions which would prevent them from continuing the policy of further building up arms in order to impose their will on other countries and peoples from a position of superior military strength. They did not put forward at the session a single concrete proposal on the chief questions now troubling the world's peoples but, on the contrary, tried their best to prevent their businesslike examination.

Under present conditions, the significance of the cohesion and cooperation of all the planet's peace-loving forces is growing as never before. The socialist countries voice total solidarity with the mass antiwar movement, which assumed an unprecedented scale on the eve of and during the special session. This movement is a powerful force.

The socialist countries, the statement points out, reaffirm their invariable readiness to reach agreement on limiting, reducing or banning any types of arms on a just, mutual basis.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS THREATEN MANKIND; BAN URGED

PM151025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Ye. Amelin article: "Chemical Weapons -- Outside the Law"]

[Excerpts] The problem of chemical disarmament is one of the most acute in present-day international politics. Being a means of mass destruction, chemical weapons -- and in particular the modern, increasingly sophisticated types -- are a means of mass destruction and constitute a terrible danger to mankind. [sentence as published] The tiniest proportion of the tens of thousands of tons of toxic agents now in the armories of certain states would suffice to kill several million people.

Further protraction of the resolution of the problem of banning chemical weapons threatens not only to increase the stockpiled quantities but to extend the range of countries possessing them. After all, the production of toxic agents which can be used for waging chemical warfare is relatively simple and accessible, which threatens to facilitate their further dissemination.

To remove chemical weapons from the military arsenals of states and to exclude the very possibility of their use by banning their production and destroying stockpiles -- that is one important, urgent task in the struggle to achieve practical measures in the sphere of real disarmament.

The Soviet side would welcome the resumption of bilateral talks with the United States on chemical weapons. The USSR has repeatedly declared its readiness for dialogue. "By refusing to continue the bilateral talks and thereby nullifying the Soviet-American agreement on a joint initiative in the sphere of banning chemical weapons, the United States has struck a blow against the peoples' hopes for a speedy resolution of the problem" -- that is how the Soviet assessment of the U.S. stance was formulated in the USSR's memorandum "Removing the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" submitted to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. At the same time, the USSR advocates the continuation of efforts in the sphere of chemical disarmament on a multilateral basis, too -- in the Disarmament Committee, particularly, in view of the fact that this organ already has substantial experience with such talks.

Procrastinations in the elaboration of an appropriate international agreement encourage, in effect, the creation of new types of chemical warfare agents, the buildup of chemical arsenals and the increasingly wide deployment of these weapons of mass destruction. This is indicated by reports from the United States, where appropriations for the production of new types of chemical weapons, particularly binary weapons, are growing. Back in October, 1980, the U.S. Congress appropriated considerable resources for work on the construction of installations for the production of binary chemical weapons. Their danger lies not only in their high toxicity, although that alone is enough to sound the alarm and demand their prohibition. With the introduction of binary weapons, that is, weapons consisting of two components, the prospects for concluding an international agreement on banning chemical weapons become more remote, since the already complex questions of verification of its fulfillment will be further complicated. The point is that the components making up these weapons, taken individually, can also be used for civilian purposes, camouflaging the effective replenishment of military arsenals.

The USSR, seeking to do everything possible to ensure that there is no room for chemical weapons on earth and to bring about a decisive shift in the business of banning chemical weapons, submitted to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament a proposal on the main provisions of a convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying such weapons. In submitting this draft, the Soviet Union was also taking into account the wishes of other states, including their wishes on the question of verification.

The Soviet Union has as great an interest as anyone else in the reliable verification of the observance of commitments adopted. A future convention, in the USSR's opinion, must make provision for strict monitoring based on a combination of national facilities and international procedures. Thus the draft envisages a wide range of possible actions to monitor the convention's observance -- from the adoption of internal measures in accordance with the constitutional procedures of the participating states to the implementation of confidence-building measures in connection with the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles, the elimination of installations providing capacities for their production and the right retained by the parties to the convention to produce, acquire and use a certain quantity of toxic chemicals for permitted purposes, which are set out in detail by the draft convention.

The Soviet document also formulates such important provisions as the renunciation of the deployment of chemical weapons on other states' territories, the withdrawal of chemical weapons from the territory of foreign states if such weapons have been deployed there earlier and the adoption of the necessary precautions to protect the population and the environment during the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons and the elimination of their means of production.

The main thing now is an active stance by all who support the speediest banning of chemical weapons and readiness on their part to adopt practical measures.

The multilateral coordination of a future agreement is possible within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. The UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament could give the necessary impetus to the committee's work, including its work in the sphere of talks on banning chemical weapons. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "It is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that there is no room for chemical weapons on earth. We are prepared to reach agreement without delay on a complete ban on chemical weapons and the elimination of stockpiles."

BLOC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET 14 JULY

LD141718 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Deputy ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia held a conference in Moscow today.

From the Soviet side, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko took part in it.

The conference was convened for a working discussion of some pressing international issues of common interest. It was conducted in an atmosphere of full agreement.

CEMA TRANSPORT COMMISSION MEETS IN ODESSA

PM141429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] The 66th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Transport has been held in Odessa. Delegations from the CEMA countries and the SFRY participated.

The commission determined directions of cooperation in the transport sphere.

Decisions were adopted with a view to improving the transportation of freight between CEMA countries, reducing the time taken to handle international trains and the idle time of cars, particularly those carrying food, improving transport schedules and more fully utilizing various forms of transport. The speeding up joint scientific research into transportation problems was examined and measures adopted on further cooperation in preventing pollution of seas and ports. The joint use of containers, international rail freight tariffs and other questions were also examined.

The session took place in a spirit of friendship and full mutual understanding.

COMMENTARIES CONDEMN U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS

Attempts To Weaken Socialism

LD150708 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 15 Jul 82

["Western Europe Stands for Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- There are several aspects to the growing differences over the 'gas-pipes' deal, Gennadiy Shishkin writes in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today, commenting on the discriminatory measures announced by the U.S. administration. The first and absolutely obvious one is the desire of the U.S. imperialism to weaken socialism and undermine its positions at any cost. What we see here is a close linkage between Washington's military measures and political and economic steps, and attempts to orchestrate a trade, credit and scientific-technological war on the socialist community.

As to this aspect of the problem, the Reagan administration, like in many other issues, proceeds from a clearly distorted vision of its own capabilities and the potential of the Soviet Union.

Even the American press has not lost sight of the fact that Soviet Industry is completing preparations for mass production of new generation gas-pumping systems. These are more efficient than the units currently used on the Soviet Union's cross-country gas pipelines -- units produced by America's General Electric on the products of which President Reagan introduced an embargo.

Another aspect to this problem -- Western Europe's indignation at and resentment against the unceremonious hegemonistic interference of the United States in its relations with the Soviet Union -- also causes no doubt, the article says. In conditions of relaxation of international tension in the 1970's, Western European nations felt the results of detente and really stood to gain from expanding business cooperation with socialist countries. For example, trade between the USSR and Western Europe grew from 4.7 billion in 1970 to 31.5 billion roubles in 1980. It should also be noted that trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Western European nations acquired a qualitatively new feature, namely, a long-term and large-scale character. The Reagan administration has one more secret design -- by eroding trade and economic relations between Western Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union, to weaken their economic positions as chief competitors of U.S. monopolies. To make them even more accomodating, attempts are being made simultaneously to weaken them politically and economically, Gennadiy Shishkin writes. Politically -- through destroying detente and returning to the Atlantic discipline of the cold war time, and economically -- through disrupting mutually beneficial East-West business contacts.

Economic War Declared

LD142240 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Look at this cartoon which has been published in the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine: You see that a man, who clearly looks like the U.S. President, has placed a mine under the gas pipeline which bears the inscription "The Soviet Union-EEC countries." But the pipes of the pipeline, you have just seen, have not been touched while the monument erected in memory of the friendship between the Common Market countries and the U.S. has been broken to smithereens.

I think that this cartoon is a fairly good illustration of what happened after the White House decision to forbid West European firms from supplying equipment for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline. The economic war declared by Reagan against the Soviet Union has turned into a real threat of economic disaster for U.S. allies. The allies, first of all the FRG, Britain and France, have not simply condemned the Reagan decision, but have declared it to be against the law.

The same DER SPIEGEL magazine writes in its commentary that West German firms are now seeking new ways for conscientious and timely fulfillment of the Soviet Union's orders despite U.S. intrigues. The fact that the West German firms have not given in to intrigues and blackmail is shown by the agreement signed in Leningrad by our Foreign Trade Bank and a group of very large West German banks on financing the gas pipeline project. Hans Friendrichs, president of the board of Dresdener Bank, one of the largest banks in West Germany, evaluated this agreement as clear proof of the determination of the FRG to fulfill its contract obligations. Although the Americans are refusing licenses, Friendrichs has said that it is possible that European firms, including the West German AEG, will create their own powerful gas turbines without American licenses. That is how they think in the FRG. The other West European countries and Japan, according to the organ of U.S. business circles journal of commerce, are on the brink of openly disregarding U.S. instructions.

We shall add to that another interesting message from Washington. The New York TIMES writes that the extreme isolation into which the White House has driven itself through its bankrupt policy of sanctions has turned out to be the object of stormy discussion by members of the Reagan administration. Even within the President's close entourage there are people who warn against adventurist steps. Here is an example: The U.S. representative at trade negotiations, Bill Brock, said plainly that the administration's decision is a catastrophe for relations between the United States and Western Europe. The same newspaper says that the discussions were so stormy at the session that William Clark, the President's national security adviser, requested executives to leave their notes on the table and to leave the premises. Let them debate; maybe truth will be found in debates.

The 'Boomerang Effect'

LD140858 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Mr. Reagan, the Embargo and the Boomerang Effect" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- "If Ronald Reagan knew, if only slightly, the Soviet character and the history of our country he would hardly have taken his decision to embargo the supply of equipment for the West Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes today

After mentioning the decision of Soviet workers to complete construction work on the gas pipeline ahead of schedule, in reply to the White House's discriminatory measures, the newspaper says: "The master of the White House wanted to disrupt or slow down the construction of the gas pipeline but he achieved quite an opposite effect: The embargo only piqued the pride of Soviet people and whipped up the workers' enthusiasm. In this sense Reagan's embargo has boomeranged against him."

"Another aim of the American President was to teach a lesson to America's willful allies, West Europeans and the Japanese who are reluctant to discontinue mutually beneficial cooperation with East Europe. So Mr. Reagan decided to take them in hand to make them toe the line. But instead of pacifying the allies he only angered them. It was not only Chancellor Schmidt, President Mitterrand but also Margaret Thatcher, the most loyal ally of Washington, who voiced their disagreement with the master of the White House," the article says.

"What Washington wanted was to hit its trade rivals as hard as possible. If the deal failed, the newspaper says, "20,000 to 26,000 jobs would be liquidated at West German AEG Telefunken plants alone. Taking into account the Italian Nuove Pignone, the British John Brown Engineering and dozens of other companies this figure would top a hundred thousand and the losses would run into billions of dollars."

"Mr. Reagan does not know perhaps that the export gas pipeline Urgengoy-Ushgorod is only one of the six technically identical gas pipelines now being built in the Soviet Union under the current five-year plan. It took the Americans ten years to build the trans-Alaska pipeline. The Soviet Union commissions one such pipeline every year...

"I am not sure Ronald Reagan has seen the picture 'Zaporozhye Cossacks Writting a Letter to the Turkish Sultan.' Otherwise he would understand better the meaning and spirit of the reply which the Soviet workers are giving today to his ultimatum," the article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA says.

FRG Union Leader

LD141540 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0735 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- Eugen Loderer, chairman of the West German Metalworkers' Trade Union, has stated in an interview with the newspaper TRUD: The discriminatory economic measures by the United States against the Soviet Union are threatening at least several thousand jobs at FRG enterprises directly involved in fulfilling orders for the Soviet Union. In addition, they will affect a whole network of supply firms. He stressed that the damage being caused to the FRG economy by Washington's decision is not confined to this. It must be borne in mind that it also strikes against the whole of the West German metallurgical industry. It is clear the U.S. ban on the fulfillment of the contract, according to which, for example, the firm AEG-Kanis is to supply equipment to the Soviet Union, will be reflected in the general situation of AEG.

There are all the grounds to suspect that the measures taken by the U.S. administration conceal a definite strategy directed toward the consistent conducting of an egoistic and austere economic policy. Eugen Loderer noted: The aim of such a course is to resolve various problems not jointly with each other but in opposition to each other. It is no coincidence that the latest American "sanctions" are in flagrant contradiction to the agreements reached in the course of a recent meeting of the leaders of the major Western states in Versailles.

We cannot remain indifferent in this situation. Our response to the actions of the U.S. administration is unambiguously clear. Thus, the staff of the firm AEG-Kanis conducted a warning protest strike some days ago. The FRG metalworkers' Trade Union supports the strict fulfillment of Soviet orders. And we are not alone. We are supported not only by the majority of West German working people, but also by the Government of the FRG and representatives of business circles in the country, the trade union leader stressed.

Scholar Interviewed

PM130901 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 3

[Correspondent P. Negoitsa interview with Academician O.T. Bogomolov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System: "A Realistic Approach and Political Adventurism"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In implementing the strategic task of further raising the material and cultural living standards of the CEMA countries' populations, a considerable place is assigned to the joint buildup of scientific and technical potential. In this respect, the socialist countries do not reject business ties with capitalist countries, too.

From the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, L.I. Brezhnev said: "We support the development of trade and economic relations with the West." The fruits of those relations, greatly developed in the seventies, are well known. Recently, however, Washingtonhas clearly been trying to negate what has been achieved. By its efforts, a new trade and credit blockade of the socialist countries is being organized. In this respect, cock and bull stories are being spread around at the official level that trade discrimination and credit blockades could halt or even reverse the dynamic economic development of the Soviet Union and the East European countires. What can you tell us on this score?

[Answer] The threshold between the seventies and eighties was characterized by a new situation in the CEMA countries' economic development and integrated cooperation as well as in East-West economic relations.

In all these spheres the situation worsened and difficult problems emerged. This gave Western observers grounds for announcing the onset of an economic "crisis" within CEMA.

In the production decline in Poland, the drop in economic growth rates in a number of CEMA countries and the increase in their Western debts, the critics of the socialist economic system saw just one thing: the "inefficiency and lack of vitality" of that system, in their opinion. Such conclusions are too crude to be correct. Let us look at the facts, however.

At the present state, development in the East European socialist countries is characterized by progress from the extensive economic activity which prevailed in the past to a modern economy of the intensive type. This movement in itself is a sign of a quite high level of industrial development.

Despite the difficulties and considerable costs, the socialist economy is adapting successfully enough to this new situation. It is developing considerably more dynamically than the EEC countries. I shall quote just one eloquent example: Between 1971-1981, the CEMA countries' national income increased by 70 percent, the EEC countries' by just 30 percent.

[Question] The present antisocialist campaign is gambling on so-called "strategic" goods. According to the imperialists' schemes, the restriction of the export of such goods to the CEMA countries will put those countries behind in scientific and technical progress and slow down the process of renewing production. Tell us, please, what these "strategic" goods are and how much the restriction on their export can affect the economic situation in the socialist countries.

[Answer] The policy of restricting exports to the socialist states was formulated on U.S. initiative and under direct U.S. pressure as far back as the forties and has been repeatedly intensified in subsequent years. The NATO countries (with the exception of Iceland) and Japan set up a consultative group and coordinating committee which drew up secret lists, including goods totally banned for export under strict government control.

In 1953, when the restrictions reached their peak, the relevant lists numbered about 460 groups of "strategic" goods, each of which included several entries.

The trade blockade organizers were then pursuing a quite definite aim of isolating the USSR and the other socialist countries economically, depriving them of the opportunity of buying on the capitalist market the goods needed to restore and develop their national economies, and thereby curtailing the growth of their economic and defense potential.

How this policy ended is well known. Its results were the direct opposite of that for which it was designed.

We are now witnessing a mighty new wave of discriminatory restrictions. Without dramatizing the situation, the socialist countries are nevertheless compelled to take the necessary measures to strengthen their technical-economic and technological independence. The fact cannot be ignored that in the past decade the CEMA countries frequently acquired expensive technology in the West which could successfully have been obtained in certain CEMA countries or within the framework of CEMA countries' cooperation.

It has now become fashionable in the West to exaggerate the role of imported technology in our scientific and technical development. A sober view will reveal, however, that the socialist countries have not always gained. In an attempt to obtain new technology more quickly by importing it from the West, we have sometimes unjustifiably harmed the development of our own research and production potential in certain industrial spheres.

Nor should bourgeois ideologists forget that the principal innovations in our home technology were made precisely when the bans on the supply of technology to us were particularly severe. Difficulties associated with importing foreign technology have necessitated fuller mobilization of our own efforts.

[Question] Can you picture the "effect" that the present Western sanctions will have on the socialist countries with regard to the sale of modern equipment?

[Answer] The CEMA countries have outlined a program of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation for the eighties focused on the major avenues of scientific and technical progress. This will promote their collective technological self-sufficiency and create the conditions for a rationalization of technological ties with the West. One must not underestimate the socialist community's tremendous scientific and technical potential or its indisputable achievements, which even now would be the pride of any industrially developed country. I shall name just a few.

In the power industry sphere the socialist countries are building modern AESes and installing very large and economical turbine assemblies in them. A unique power loop system has been created by joint efforts.

A great step forward has been taken on a collective basis in the electrical equipment sphere. Soviet and GDR experts have built the world's first 30,000-ton plasma furnace for smelting high alloy steel in which temperatures of 15,000 degrees centigrade have been reached. Thanks to this, scientists have managed to increase the assimilation of alloy components to virtually 100 percent.

A recent successful development is the Intermigmag integrated semiautomatic arc welder, which uses consumable electrodes in a gas envelope environment. It has been created by Bulgarian, GDR and Soviet experts.

[Question] And how do things stand in the computer sphere? After all, Washington has rated electronic equipment among the particularly "strategic" goods.

[Answer] The pooling of the socialist countries' scientific and technical potentials, without which the split with the West would undoubtedly be more noticeable, has been of great significance here. Experts estimate that in 5-6 years the CEMA countries have taken a step equivalent to their activity in the previous 25 years. An intergovernmental agreement has ensured the coordinated work of 300 enterprises, giving employment to hundreds of thousands of people.

[Question] In this connection let us try to look to the future, Oleg Timofeyevich. What are the organizers of the present trade and credit blockade hoping for?

[Answer] In an attempt to "punish" the USSR and a number of other CEMA countries, new restrictions are now being introduced on the import of many goods from those countries, which is making it difficult to pay off loans granted previously. It may be, however, that it is not so much the socialist states as the Western countries that are punished.

On the one hand, the socialist states have now stopped harboring pointless illusions regarding the benefits of industrial cooperation with Western firms. Leaving aside the constant threat of a Western embargo on the export of particular types of equipment, these countries are convinced of somethings else: It is not the latest or best technology that is being sold. By the time it is assimilated in the CEMA countries it is even more outdated. Thus, if the importers themselves are not able to substantially improve such technology, its importation does not help to strengthen competitive positions in Western markets.

Furthermore, industrial cooperation with Western firms has often been accompanied by an increase in the import of components, parts, materials and spares in exchange for convertible currency, which has placed a heavy burden on the CEMA countries' balance of payments.

On the other hand, the CEMA countries are noted for a high level (90-95 percent) of self-sufficiency not only in energy resources but also in other vitally important types of raw materials, while the EEC depends on the import of fuel from third countries to meet half of its energy needs. All this should prompt the United States and other Western countries to be more responsible and realistic in their approach to East-West trade and economic cooperation.

Sanctions policy is a legacy of the past. This is understood by more and more people in the West, too. You cannot fail to agree with FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who stated recently that a country capable of making and launching satellites into orbit can also make rotors and turbines for gas compressors, whose supply to the USSR the Americans would like to break off.

[Question] In brief, trade as a component of the detente process is a two-way street. It is of a mutually beneficial character. In your opinion, what are the prospects for East-West trade and economic relations?

[Answer] Despite the increasing cold war winds blowing across the ocean, the CEMA countries' plans do not rule out the prospect of developing mutually beneficial ties in the scientific and technical sphere with countries with a different social system. We proceed from the premise that, given a rapidly and continuously broadening scale of scientific and technical progress, it is inevitable that some countries will develop more successfully in some directions, others in other directions.

The possibility of the USSR and the other CEMA countries' making their contribution to world technical development is indicated at least by the fact that the number of inventions registered by them annually increased in the past decade from 44,000 to 130,000, or over 1/3 of the world stock.

The socialist countries' strategy with regard to the import of Western technology would seem to be directed toward buying an increasing amount of component-form equipment and technology for the relevant home-produced types of production instead of finished equipment for separate industrial sectors, transport facilities and pipes. We shall continue to show interest in purchasing licenses, mainly, however, in those instances where we have our own research base for further improving the technology purchased.

In our view, the achievements of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution must be transformed as soon as possible into humanity's common property for the good of mankind and for the sake of strengthening peace and trust among the peoples.

UNEASE OVER U.S. INDIAN OCEAN PLANS EXPRESSED

PM141325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Yu. Zhuravlev article: "The Indian Ocean in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] The world public attaches great significance to the Soviet proposals on the mutual limitation of naval actions in and the spreading of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those regions where the busiest sealanes run.

As is well known, Soviet-U.S. talks were held in the second half of the seventies on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and on limiting military activity there. The very fact of the talks was received positively by many littoral states, which evaluated them as a definite change toward ensuring their security. However, the talks were unilaterally broken off by Washington just when the formulation of a specific draft agreement had begun.

As subsequent events have shown, the United States simply does not want to be bound by any commitments which could hinder the further buildup of its forces in the region, its conduct of a policy of diktat toward the littoral countries or its pursuit of an ephemeral naval superiority over the Soviet Union.

U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman has stated threateningly that the U.S. administration's aim is to build a "great navy which can operate simultaneously without any problems in various regions of the world -- the Far and Near East, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the North and South Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and the eastern Pacific as well as the oil transportation sealanes skirting Africa." The United States needs such a navy not just to be ready "to wage a maritime war against the Soviet Union in all regions of the globe," as the secretary stated.

Lehman let it be categorically known that the Pentagon deems itself entitled to resort to the use of naval forces to pressure states which refuse to follow in the wake of Washington policy.

In the opinion of Washington politicians and strategists, control over the Indian Ocean, many thousands of kilometers away from the United States, would enable them to resolve a number of important military-political and economic tasks: to bring their bases closer to the USSR's borders, to coordinate the actions of the armed forces of the United States (and its allies) in the Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean, to create new miltarist groupings under Pentagon auspices, to dictate their will to the young independent states of Southeast and South Asia, the Near East and east Africa, and to dispose of those states' natural resources. "The monopolies," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "need other people's oil, uranium and nonferrous metals -- and the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean are the sphere of U.S. 'vital interests.' The U.S. military machine is penetrating them actively and intends to settle there for a long time."

In recent years, several dozen U.S. warships, including, as a rule, two strike aircraft carrier groups, have been stationed virtually permanently in the Indian Ocean. The ocean's waters are being overflown by B-52 strategic bombers and reconnaissance aircraft equipped with AWACS systems. The main support point for the U.S. military presence in this region remains Diego Garcia, where airstrips for strategic bombers and port installations for receiving and servicing warships including aircraft carriers are being built. Major transporters carrying up to 12,000 Marines at one time are also to be expected there.

The implementation of the plan to set up U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces intended for armed incursions into other countries is in full swing. An advanced detachment of this policing corps numbering 1,800 Marines is already stationed in the Indian Ocean. The United States has concluded agreements with Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Egypt on the use of military bases on their territory so as to build up the invasion forces more extensively and to bring them as close as possible to the areas of potential interventionist actions, primarily in the Persian Gulf. These springboards of aggression are great dumps of modern weapons and other necessary equipment designed, according to Pentagon strategists' schemes, to ensure the supply and rapid shipment of intervention forces directly to the invasion sites.

The Pentagon is trying to transform ports and airfields in Pakistan and the port of Moroni, belonging to the Comoro Islands, into its own bases. Karachi and other Pakistani ports and airfields are located scarcely more than 1,000 km from the Persian Gulf and, consequently, facilitate far quicker transshipment of U.S. interventionist forces, naval and air forces than does Diego Garcia. But even this is not enough for Pentagon strategists. Their gaze has not turned toward islands belonging to Bangladesh, including Manpura, as well as to the former British naval base at Trincomalee (Sri Lanka). By no means the least role in U.S. strategy is assigned to racist South Africa, where the United States is preparing to appropriate the Simonstown naval base.

Thus, a whole chain of U.S. military bases is being created to skirt the east African coast and southwest, South and Southeast Asia and extend to Australia. Relying on this base structure, Washington could, on the one hand, pose a real threat to the security of all the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean and, on the other, broaden the potential of its strategic forces (missile-carrying nuclear submarines and strategic bombers) targeted against the southern Soviet Union.

While preparing for interventionist actions in the Indian Ocean, the Pentagon is taking account of the problems encountered by British command during the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, quoting U.S. Navy officials, notes that one of these problems is believed to be the rapid shipment to the Persian Gulf of large contingents of U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, arms and other freight, 90 percent of which would go by sea. Thus, the newspaper stresses, the task of strengthening U.S. maritime transportation potential is urgent.

The whipping up of tension in the Indian Ocean is being intensified because the United States has managed, to varying degrees, to involve some military bloc allies in its militarist activity there. For example, the operational zone of the ANZUS bloc (United States, Australia and New Zealand) is now being extended not just to the Pacific, as it was before, but to the Indian Ocean as well. Australia has allocated an aircraft carrier division for these purposes. Washington and Canberra have concluded an agreement on the landing of B-52 strategic bombers at Australia's Darwin and Learmonth airfields. The U.S. Navy has also been authorized to use the large port of Cockburn Sound on Australia's west coast.

With the aim of giving its policing forces greater flexibility and mobility, the Pentagon is making broad use of support points in regions adjoining the Indian Ocean, particularly in the Philippines (Subic Bay and Clark Field bases) and in Japan. And Washington intends to transform these countries into accomplices and coparticipants in its militarist actions. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who visited the Philippines in April, made a special visit to the U.S. bases, thereby stressing their significance for the implementation of the Pentagon's strategic plans. "These bases," the New York TIMES wrote then, "will acquire even greater importance should the United States have to send its Rapid Deployment Forces to the Persian Gulf." Weinberger called on Filippinos to be ready for "great sacrifices" for the sake of "defending the free world." In other words, for the sake of defending U.S. imperialism's neocolonialist interests.

The Indian Ocean is also patrolled by warships of the U.S. partners in the NATO bloc. The United States is trying to involve the allies in risky militarist adventures so as to consolidate its hegemonist course by using their strength, achieve the sea and ocean superiority of which Navy Secretary Lehman spoke, and establish or reinforce its control over very important sources of other people's raw materials.

The recent international conference in Delhi entitled "The Indian Ocean -- a Zone of Peace" voiced profound unease over the littoral states' security in connection with the U.S. militarist preparations in this region. The conference participants stressed the real need for active and energetic measures to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and rated highly the stance adopted on this question by the Soviet Union.

Our country opposes the dangerous U.S. actions with a consistent policy aimed toward creating a situation of calm and stability in the Indian Ocean which meets the interests of all peace-loving states and peoples.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING

LD151118 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia July 15 TASS -- An emergency session of the coordinating bureau at foreign ministers level of the non-aligned countries is opening here today. It will discuss the situation that took shape in Lebanon as a result of the Israeli aggression and work out steps for its earliest end.

Akel, the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, issued a statement in this context which points out that the emergency session of non-aligned countries was called upon to be a milestone in ending the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon, in defending peace and independence of the peoples.

SHULTZ' REPLIES TO SENATORS SUPPORT WHITE HOUSE

LD141310 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The United States secretary of state designate, George Shultz, has made an official statement regarded by American observers as unconditional support of the White House's policy. Answering senators' questions in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shultz repledged commitment to a position from strength in relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He also precluded the possibility of signing any long-term accord with the Soviet Union in the future. Shultz stressed the need for using trade with the socialist countries as a lever of political pressure against them, and called for further trade and economic sanctions. Such a policy has been criticized in the United States and in particular by United States' allies in Western Europe.

U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS 'FALSIFIED'

LD140918 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Valdimir Serov writes:

All sorts of falsified "statistics" and doctored figures have long been used by Washington in pursuit of its selfish political and propaganda objectives. The U.S. Department of Commerce has also decided to resort to this method in preparing a "report" on Soviet foreign trade and its importance to the Soviet economy. Arbitrarily juggling with figures, the authors of this 200-page report have drawn the conclusion that the Soviet Union is more dependent on Western imports than has been previously believed. According to their estimates, the share of the Soviet Union's exports as compared with the national income in terms of domestic prices rose very slightly, from 6.5 percent in 1970 to 7 per cent in 1980, while the share of its imports during the same period grew from 9 to 20 per cent.

These figures have obviously been made up! The Soviet Union is dynamically extending its trade with other countries, capitalist ones included, and tries to balance out its exports and imports. This fact is confirmed by statistics: According to official figures — not those made up in Washington — Soviet imports from industrialized capitalist countries grew from the value of 2,500 million roubles in 1970 to 15,700 million roubles in 1980, while Soviet exports to those countries rose from 2,200 million roubles to 15,900 million roubles during the same period. In other words, Soviet imports and exports were growing (and continue to grow) hand in hand, while the "dramatic misbalance" mentioned by the authors of the Washington "report" is entirely a figment of their imagination.

The authors of the report further claim that at least half of the Soviet imports come from the countries which are not members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This is also a lie. More than half of Soviet foreign trade is accounted for by the CMEA countries. In 1981 the mutual trade of the CMEA countries constituted 55 per cent of their total foreign trade. This, incidentally, was noted specifically in the communique of the latest session of the CMEA Council, which advocated the promotion of this tendency.

The report goes on in the same vein, concocting one figure after another and falsifying one estimate after another. But why does the Commerce Department need these lies? This was revealed by the department's spokesman, Bruce Champman, who publicly stated in Washington that since the Soviet economy depended to a greater extent than had been previously believed on the Western market, the Soviet Union was more vulnerable to economic sanctions.

So that's it! What all this boils down to is another attempt of Washington to rationalize the notorious "policy of sanctions" which, as is commonly known, hits back ever more tellingly at the United States, let alone its allies.

But who will be taken in by the obviously falsified estimates and figures cited by the Commerce Department? Everyone in the capitalist world outside the United States and even U.S. businessmen themselves understand that if anyone will be hit by Washington's discriminatory measures against the USSR, it will be primarily the West itself, the trust in which as a serious partner may be impaired for years to come.

The authors of the "report" discussed here must have got a fat fee for their "work." But was it worth it? This "work" is such an obvious and crude falsehood that paying for it is the same as flushing money down the drain.

U.S. PLANS TO INCREASE MILITARY POTENTIAL

Weinberger Directive

LD142222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Weinberger's directive or confidential memorandum of Weinberger: Thse words are constantly in the pages of the U.S. press. The matter is about the alleged secret document prepared by the Pentagon and approved by the U.S. President which outlines the tasks of U.S. military and foreign policy for 1984-1988. It has been called the 5-year military strategy of the country.

It has been reported that the Pentagon budget now being prepared is urgently being aligned with Weinberger's directive. It has also been reported that no financial difficulties, however significant they be, will hinder the realization of the Pentagon's long-term strategy -- in other words, the multiple increase of U.S. military potential. And it is precisely such a mutliple increase of military potential that is invisaged in Weinberger's directive.

Here are some of the details from this directive as reported in the New York TIMES. It is planned among other things to speed up the development of antisatellite weapons and preparations for conducting wars in space; accelerated development of the Stealth strategic bomber; the expansion of intelligence and secret operations; an economic war against the Soviet Union, and so forth. And all this military hullabaloo is being fanned immediately following the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and during the days when delegations of the USSR and the United States are discussing the difficult problem of restraining the arms race.

The results of the U.S. public opinion poll conducted by the Los Angeles TIMES are of interest in this connection. The poll has shown that Americans express serious concern over the worsening relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Every second interviewee was convinced of the dire need to conclude a Soviet-American agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. Of those interviewed, 62 percent were in favor of the United States not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

Trident-2 Program

LD141415 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] New York, 14 Jul (TASS) -- The U.S. military is intensively speeding up its program to bring Trident-2 nuclear missiles into service. This is proof of the fact that the Navy, and in the first place the submarine missile-carriers, have been assigned the role of the Pentagon's "striking fist" in its future adventures.

The speeding up of these programs, as reported in an article in the New York TIMES, has been caused in particular by the fact that this type of first-strike strategic weapon will not only have greater range, but greater accuracy as compared with missiles currently being used.

CANADIAN PRESS REPORTS LOCAL CIA ACTIVITIES

LD141950 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- "Albeit the United States and Canada have an agreement under which the CIA is not allowed to carry out its operations in Canada's territory without the knowledge and approval of the Ottawa authorities, the USA permanently violates its northern neighbour's sovereignty," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today, commenting on the reports in the Canadian press on the sordid activity of the "quiet Americans" from the CIA in Canada.

The newspaper points out that "each time when a row breaks out in the press in connection with evidence of clandestine operations by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Canada's territory, further events have developed with striking similarity. Ottawa expressed unwillingly, as it were, a timid protest, while Washington reluctantly mumbled 'excuses' and assurances that those operations had allegedly been the responsibility of minor CIA men, rather than career professionals from the upper echelons of the American secret services -- the CIA or FBI. And this was the end of it as usual, and the 'conflict' seemed to be exhausted, until a fresh exposure of the CIA's subversive activities. Such exposures do not usually take long to appear again."

Noting that the publications in the press on the CIA's activities in Canada always exasperate Washington, the newspaper goes on to say:

"The American ambassador to Ottawa was instructed to express in public criticism against the 'junior partner', who dared to raise the voice of protest. The American ambassador did not hesitate to use that opportunity and lectured the Canadians, in a manner that is rare in diplomatic practices, how they should behave themselves, what Canada should and should not do...from the viewpoint of the United States. But the didactic tone of the high-ranking diplomat did not have much effect. An investigation is continuing in Canada into clandestine operations of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in that country's territory, and, maybe, we will soon learn from the press fresh facts from the activities of the top secret residents of the CIA acting under the cover of branch American firms, which are dangerous to Canada's national interests, or, let us say about CIA agents among the Canadian Royal Mounted Police used for collecting information to compromise Canadian political figures, for shadowing 'different-minded' Canadians."

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA ON PRC FOREIGN TRADE

PM141005 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27, Jul 82, signed to press 28 Jun 82 p 21

[S. Batin and V. Sidorov review: "China's Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Three years of "readjustment" of the Chinese economy have elapsed. It was instituted in 1979 by the Chinese leadership to normalize the situation in the PRC national economy, which had been seriously destablized during the years of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution." However, even today the state of affairs in the Chinese economy is very far from normal. It is no mere chance that Beijing has hastened to declare that the period of "readjustment" has been extended for an indefinite period. Profound imbalances in China's economy can still be observed. Production is stagnant or declining in several leading sectors of heavy industry, and there is unemployment and inflation, which put a heavy burden on the shoulders of the broad popular masses.

An acute shortage of export resources, a chronic imbalance in foreign trade, a drop in the rate of its development and an increase in foreign debts can all be observed. Last year's increase in China's foreign trade, which amounted to about $40 billion as against $37.4 billion in 1980, was mainly attributable to the general rise in prices on world markets.

In 1981, the Chinese leadership, not for the first time, sharply cut back purchases of goods from the socialist community countries, thereby squeezing their potential to expand purchases of traditional Chinese goods.

Whereas in 1970 the socialist countries were responsible for 24 percent of China's entire trade turnover, in 1980 the figure was only 10 percent, and in 1981, according to preliminary assessments, it fell to approximately 7 percent. China's trade with the Soviet Union fell last year by almost 45 percent to R177 million. Trade with CEMA countries fell by 23-33 percent.

Dependence on Monopolies

On the other hand, the PRC's trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries has increased. In 1981 they were responsible for approximately 60 percent of China's entire trade turnover. The PRC's trade with this group of countries was 30 percent more than the 1977 level. This trade reorientation has led to China's one-sided dependence on Western countries. During the 3 years of "readjustment" of the Chinese economy, the PRC's trade balance deficit with the capitalist countries has exceeded $16 billion in all. Annual credit and other debt payments to imperialist states approach $2.5-3.0 billion, putting a terrible burden on the balance of payments and draining the country's limited gold and foreign exchange reserves. Chinese importers now depend for 75 percent of their supplies of a number of very important goods on the imperialist states, which are exerting increasing pressure on the PRC's political and economic course.

The penetration of foreign capital into the PRC economy is expanding. Legal provisions adopted here in recent years have opened up broad possibilities for the activity of capitalist monopolies in China. The Chinese press gives broad publicity to the so-called "special economic zones," where conditions have been created for virtually uncontrolled business activity by Western monopolies. In the "zones," permission has been granted for the establishment of enterprises and firms belonging completely to foreign capital, and considerable tax and customs duty concessions have been introduced for them. By the beginning of 1982, Western monopolies had invested $2.7 billion in China's economy.

In 1981 alone, 40 joint enterprises with an overall capital of about $190 million were created with the approval of the PRC Government. As well as this, over 390 contracts providing for the opening of various enterprises of an overall value of about $2 billion were signed.

New Invitation to Foreign Capital

A new stage in Beijing's flirtation with the imperialist powers' monopolies began in 1982. Recently, a conference was held in the city of Guangzhou on questions of promoting investments by foreign capitalists in China's economy. At a conference organized by the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Ties and Foreign Trade, State Council member Chen Muhua assured the 300-plus industrialists and bankers invited from 28 countries, as well as major capitalists from Hong Kong and Macao, that Beijing will remain true to its obligations to the capitalists. Chinese officials stress that direct private investments are now the most important form of foreign capital investments being used by China. The Guangzhou conference discussed 130 major installations for which China intends to attract foreign capital to build and modernize. As a kind of further inducement to Western investors, a high-ranking Beijing official bluntly said that they have before them the prospect of "resolving the difficult task" of investments for all the 400,000 Chinese industrial enterprises which are in need of modernization.

It is perfectly obvious that Beijing is opening its doors ever wider to Western monopolist capital and drawing the Chinese economy ever deeper into the orbit of the crisis-racked capitalist economy.

One of the chief aims of this Beijing policy is to strengthen the military-strategic partnership with imperialism and gain access to the West's military arsenal. It is no coincidence that soon after China's perfidious attack on Socialist Vietnam, Washington announced first its authorization for the sale of the PRC of "dual use" equipment and technology, usable in both the civilian and the military spheres, and then its lifting of the ban on supplying the PRC with various types of "defensive type" combat equipment (for example, military transport planes and helicopters). Then in the summer of 1981, the U.S. secretary of state, during his visit to Beijing, announced President R. Reagan's decision to authorize the sale of offensive weapons to China.

Expansion in the Developing Countries

While tirelessly professing its support for the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Beijing leadership cynically uses its economic ties with developing countries to exploit their natural and financial resources, periodically restricting supplies to them of those goods which can be sold to the West, and reducing its own purchases of a number of their traditional and new export products. The developing countries are legitimately concerned that their share of China's trade is small and their foreign trade debt to Beijing annually exceeds $1.5 billion.

At the same time, in 1981 China once again reduced its "aid" and also delayed the implementation of what it had already promised to the developing countries. Instead, its preference for regimes which follow in the wake of Beijing's policy and display aggressive ambitions became even more obvious. Pakistan in Asia, Chile in Latin America, Egypt in Africa -- these are the main avenues of cooperation, and Beijing "aid" moreover, is quite often predominantly military.

As is known, in May 1980, China sought admittance to the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The press in the developing countries writes with alarm that the PRC is cynically diverting many credits from these countries. The benevolence of the West's financial bosses -- the real bosses of these two organizations -- is indisputably explained by the fact that the Maoists connive at the aggressive plans of imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

On the question of the developing countries' struggle for the restructuring of international economic relations, Beijing professes to be in favor of just and equal economic relations. However, its actions do not match such statements.

Thus Beijing pays no attention to the Southeast Asian countries' demands that China balance its foreign trade with them. Judging by a report from Indonesia's PAB agency, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines are watching with alarm the invasion of these countries by cheap Chinese goods.

While talking about the expansion of intergovernmental ties with the countries of the region, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes that it is impossible to omit mentioning that at the same time, the Chinese leadership provides assistance for pro-Beijing groupings in these countries and makes active use of people of Chinese origin (Huaqiao) in subversive activities and to exert pressure on these states' governments.

While continuing its course toward cutting back foreign economic relations with the socialist community countries and slipping into a position of neocolonialism in relation to the liberated states, the Beijing leadership is seeking favors and handouts with increasing assiduity from the imperialist monopolies and the governments behind them. This policy can only lead to new deadlocks and contradictions. "It," L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is still aimed at aggravating the international situation and is merging with the policy of imperialism. This, of course, will not bring China back onto a healthy path of development."

SERGEYEV SCORES PRC ATTITUDE ON DISARMAMENT

OW141920 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Sergeyev commentary: "A Mighty Force in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] Twenty years ago, in July 1962, a world conference for general disarmament and peace was held in Moscow. Among those taking part in the work of this conference was a Chinese delegation headed by Mao Dun. Speaking at the conference, the Chinese delegation leader pointed out that the Chinese people, like the people of other nations, regarded it as their sacred duty to safeguard peace in the world. Mao Dun said: The Chinese people's fundamental stand is to safeguard peace throughout the world, to struggle against imperialist aggression and to prevent a new world war launched by the imperialists. He stressed: We consistently support the Soviet proposal for general and thorough disarmament as well as the disarmament proposals made by other countries in the interest of eliminating the danger of war and consolidating peace.

The conference adopted a message to the people of all countries in the world which stated: Whether mankind will be free from the threat of nuclear death depends on ourselves. The majority of people want peace. If all of us take action and act in unison in this regard, we will be able to open a path toward the common goal of preserving peace.

Primarily because of the efforts made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the imperialists were forced to adopt a series of concrete measures aimed at easing international tension, for example, by signing treaties on banning nuclear weapons tests in three environments and opposing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Now that the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies are once again adopting a policy of increasing international tension and stepping up the arms race, more and more people have joined the movement to strive for peace and oppose the threat of nuclear war. The movement for peace has become an influential force, and as a broad movement against the nuclear threat, it has spread to the European countries, the United States, Japan and a host of other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Soviet people also take an active part in this antiwar movement. Certainly today there is no task that is more important and urgent than the presevation of peace. The Soviet Union has incessantly reminded people of this point and, what is more, has offered concrete proposals for halting the arms race.

Regretfully, China's present "peace defenders" have refused to join the peace movement. Their refusal to do so is due to the policy followed by the present Chinese leaders, who have isolated the Chinese people from the struggle for peace and disarmament. The Beijing leaders' current policy accords with that of the imperialists. The Beijing leaders are doing everything possible to undermine the effort to ban the arms race and to obstruct any disarmament talks. They are doing their utmost to hamper the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for disarmament while supporting the U.S. imperialists' efforts toward arms expansion. In fact, the Beijing leaders have expressed their support for the U.S. administration's decision to produce neutron and chemical weapons.

At the recently concluded UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Chinese delegate made every effort to defend the U.S. imperialists and tried to shift the responsibility for growing international tension onto the Soviet Union. In an effort to defend the bellicose NATO clique, XINHUA said that if the West renounced the first use of nuclear arms, it would be completely unarmed in the face of Soviet strength. Thus it was no surprise that the Chinese delegate to the United Nations sided with the delegates of the United States and its NATO allies. Because of their mistaken attitude, the UN General Assembly session on disarmament failed to fulfill all its tasks. The United States, its NATO allies and their Beijing partner were absolutely contemptuous with regard to the demands of all other countries and prevented the session from adopting a comprehensive disarmament program.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO MONGOLIA

PM141135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presideium; and Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the national holiday -- the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution -- we send you, the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Mongolian people warm greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet people.

We celebrate with you the glorious victory of the 1921 people's revolution, which was a very important event in the life of Mongolia and, continuing the cause of the Great October, opened the way to the country's bright future and forever united our peoples' historical destinies. Under the MPRP's leadership, the country has surmounted the heavy legacy of feudalism and colonialism, accomplished profound social transformations and achieved great successes in building a new society. The Mongolian people are now working to resolve the tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress -- to ensure the further development of the country's economy and culture and enhance the people's material well-being.

The MPR's peace-loving foreign policy has won broad international recognition. In close unity with the fraternal countries, the MPR is struggling persistently for peace and security and for the peoples' national liberation and social progress and is advancing constructive initiatives aimed at normalizing and improving the situation in Asia. This unity with fraternal countries is in turn an important factor ensuring the sovereignty and security of socialist Mongolia.

The Soviet people value highly and cherish our time-tested friendship and will continue to strengthen and deepen all-around Soviet-Mongolian cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the unity of the views and positions of the CPSU and the MPRP on all present-day problems.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all working people of fraternal Mongolia happiness and prosperity and new creative achievements in building a socialist society.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov.

PRAVDA ON KOREANS' STRUGGLE FOR UNIFICATION

PM141509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 5

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev commentary: "Support for a Must Cause"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- An international month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a democratic basis is currently under way in many countries of the world, the USSR included.

For almost four decades now, the division of Korea has been a national tragedy for the Korean people and has been creating a situation of tension in this region of the Far East. These problems were engendered by the policy of the imperialist forces, which nurtured the antipopular regime of Syngman Rhee in the south of the Korean peninsula, and then pushed it in June 1950 into an internecine war against the DPRK. Since rebuffing the armed aggression, in which U.S. troops also took part, People's Korea has unfailingly advocated and still advocates the elimination of all obstacles to the country's unification by peaceful democratic means by the efforts of the Koreans themselves and without any interference from outside.

Thanks to the efforts of Pyongyang, talks began between the representatives of North and South some 10 years ago. However, the years which have elapsed since then have shown that the South Korean rulers and the U.S. ruling circles backing them have no intention of assisting the peaceful unification of the divided country. Their policy of procrastination has ultimately resulted in the breakdown of the peaceful dialogue.

The situation which has taken shape on the Korean peninsula is convincing evidence that one of the chief obstacles to peaceful reunification is the protracted presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. Washington maintains tens of thousands of soldiers there and has its own Air Force, missile and other military bases on which, as the Western press reports, nuclear warheads are stored. Moreover, it is intensifying the militarization of South Korea still further.

Attention is attracted to the fact that China's ruling grouping has in effect turned up alongside those who advocate the perpetuation of the U.S. troops' presence in South Korea. While verbally supporting the Korean people's struggle for the unification of North and South, it is actually seeking to hinder a peaceful settlement in Korea and to prolong the U.S. occupation of its southern part.

For many years the DPRK Government has persistently posed the question of the need for the immediate withdrawal from the territory of South Korea of all foreign troops as the main condition for eliminating tension and unifying the country.

The month-long campaign now under way shows that the Koreans' legitimate aspiration to eliminate the national division and ensure lasting peace in Korea is finding ever-increasing support among the world public.

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM141013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A party workers' delegation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] headed by (Choe Ik-kyu), deputy chief of the KWP Central Committee propaganda and agitation section, visited the Soviet Union from 2 to 6 July in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the KWP.

The delegation acquainted itself with the CPSU's work experience in the party's leadership of movie-making. It had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section and at party committees of a number of Moscow institutions and organizations.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and had a friendly talk with him. V.F. Shauro, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, and (Chin Si-gyn), DPRK charge d'affaires in the USSR, attended the talk.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TV COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM141317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] A protocol on the development of cooperation in the sphere of television between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Japanese Television Company Tokai-TV was signed in Moscow on 7 July.

Provision is made, in particular, for the granting of assistance to Japanese television reporters in preparing items about life in the USSR. A central place is assigned to the shooting of a television documentary series about the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. The movie is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The document was signed by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and T. Suzuki, president of the Japanese Television Company Tokai-TV.

PRAVDA EXAMINES U.S., PRC PLANS IN SOUTH ASIA

PM141451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 4

[V. Shurygin article: "South Asia in Imperialism's Plans"]

[Text] An important place in the current U.S. administration's strategic plans is devoted to the countries of the South Asian Subcontinent -- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and the island of Sri Lanka. These developing states, where the overall population is about 900 million people, are attractive to the United States both as a bridgehead for its "global strategy" and as an extensive market and sphere for advantageous capital investment.

"The strengthening of the liberated countries' independence does not suit the imperialists. They are trying in thousands of ways and means to bind these countries to them so they can more freely dispose of their natural resources and use their territory for their own strategic aims. The colonizers' old 'divide and rule' method is being used here widely." These words from the CPSU Central Committee accountability report to the 26th party congress accurately characterize the policy of the imperialist states, primarily the United States, vis-a-vis the countries of the Subcontinent.

Since the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, the April 1978 Revolution in Afghanistan and the positive changes in Indochina, the United States has been striving to place on Pakistan the role of implementer of U.S. policy in South Asia and the Persian Gulf region. This is now the only South Asian country linked to Washington by a military agreement.

For over 2 years now, Pakistan has been used as a bridgehead in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The U.S. administration has signed an agreement to supply Pakistan with economic and military aid amounting to $3.2 million over the next 5 years. In addition, it has been given the opportunity to purchase weapons from the United States worth $1.1 billion. This year U.S. F-16 fighter bombers will start to arrive in Pakistan. As well as 40 of these aircraft, there are tanks, armored personnel carriers and helicopters on the list of military equipment being purchased.

To a certain extent, Washington is coordinating the program for the militarization of Pakistan with Beijing. Islamabad is being supplied with Chinese small arms, tanks, artillery, warships -- including submarines -- and missiles. Total PRC military aid already provided to Pakistan is estimated at $2 billion.

The role of outpost of U.S. policy in Asia that has been assigned to Islamabad causes perfectly understandable alarm in India, though the United States is trying to convince it that the militarization of Pakistan is purely anti-Soviet in thrust. "The large-scale supplies of modern armaments to Pakistan constitute a direct threat to our country's security," Indian Defense Minister R. Venkataraman said.

It should be noted that from time to time, high-ranking U.S. spokesmen come out with statements about the need to improve relations with India and about the commonality of "U.S.-Indian interests." In practice, however, things are different. A report from the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee says that at the present time, U.S.-Indian relations "are at their worst for the past decade."

In one of her speeches, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi noted that "most U.S. administrations of whatever party have not approved our pursuing an independent foreign policy course." Indeed, on virtually every main question affecting India's fundamental national interests -- be it the liberation of Goa from the Portuguese colonizers, Indian-Pakistani military conflicts or the problem of Kashmir -- the United States has invariably taken an anti-Indian stance.

"The U.S. administration," the Indian weekly LINK writes, "has always tried to exert pressure on India and keep its economy as a raw material appendage to the Western economy, while the Indian Government and its leaders have tried to pursue a path of independent economic development." As the Delhi weekly NEW WAVE notes, Washington is clearly pandering to Pakistan's nuclear ambitions but is refusing to fulfill its commitment to supply uranium fuel to the Tarapur nuclear power station in India, which provides electricity for millions of people.

The United States is striving to make the Indian Ocean and the littoral countries a zone of its military and political domination. India is vitally interested in turning it into a zone of peace for this determines the security of its sea borders, which stretch for over 6,000 km, the major industrial and cultural centers on the coast such as Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, the Indian islands far from the mainland and the sealanes which link India with the outside world. As a report from the Indian Institute for Defense Research and Analysis says, India has oil and gas supplies at its disposal on the continental shelf. The sea is the source of subsistence for the many millions of Indians living on its shores.

People in India and other Indian Ocean countries are following with great alarm the unprecedented intensification of the U.S. military presence in this region -- the transformation of Diego Garcia island into a U.S. multipurpose air force and naval base, the Pentagon's acquisition of new bases in Somalia and Oman, the plans to deploy the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" to these bases and the plans to create a permanent fifth fleet and obtain bases for it in various other countries.

In April of this year, an international conference entitled "The Indian Ocean -- Zone of Peace" was held in Delhi. Representatives of over 50 countries took part. The declaration adopted by the forum notes that the U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean pose a serious threat to the peace and security of not just the littoral states of Asia and Africa, but the whole world. The conference highly appraised the Soviet Union's new proposals to turn a considerable part of the world's oceans into a zone of peace.

The U.S.-Chinese rapprochement, which is military-political in nature, arouses serious unease in broad circles of Indian society. "China's aim," the distinguished Indian public figure T.N. Kaul, writes, "is to be the dominant power in Asia surrounded by a network of vassal states, and to oppose with the help of force if need be any other state in Asia or wherever it might be which does not recognize its leading role." Jawaharlal Nehru typically had already written about this back in 1963. Analyzing the reasons for the Indian-Chinese border disputes, he pointed out that China sees India as the main obstacle on the path toward implementing its plans to dominate Asia.

Numerous statements have recently been made in Beijing about the need to normalize relations with India. Moreover, an exchange of visits by foreign ministers and talks at various diplomatic levels have taken place. These have revealed, however, different viewpoints on a whole range of questions of international life and bilateral relations. Thus, China does not recognize Sikkim's status as an Indian state, continues to hold onto over 36,000 square km of Indian territory and supports Pakistan's claims to Kashmir. The Chinese-built Karakorum highway, which is of military-strategic significance, lies in the immediate vicinity of vital Indian centers. Numerous facts attest to China's support for various separatist groups operating in the strategically important northeastern region of India.

Taking into account the experience of the past and Beijing's attempt to "teach lessons" to other countries, many people in Delhi believe that China, which is arming itself with U.S. supplies and other assistance, will not stop at the use of force vis-a-vis its neighbors.

A powerful obstacle to the implementation of imperialism's and hegemonism's strategic plans in Asia is the friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. "For over 25 years the Soviet Union and India have been actively and tirelessly working to develop and deepen their friendly cooperation," L.I. Brezhnev said in his Tashkent speech.

Much has been achieved in this direction. Profound and strong ties unite our people today in the spheres of the economy, science and culture. Our peoples have not simply come to know each other better during these years, but have also learned to sincerely respect and value each other."

Based on the firm foundation of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, the sincere friendship and multifaceted cooperation between India and the USSR constitute a factor for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

A whole range of highly complex problems face the countries of the Subcontinent. The annual per capita income here does not exceed $300. Almost half the entire population lives below the poverty line. Tens of millions of people cannot find work, hundreds of millions remain illiterate. The maximum efforts and resources need to be mobilized to resolve these and many other problems. But U.S. policy is pushing the states of the Subcontinent into a costly arms race, which in this case is not even like "guns instead of butter" but "guns instead of bread," and considerable funds are allocated to these ends. In 1980-1981, for instance, according to official figures India spent $4.7 billion on defense, while in the last fiscal year Pakistan spent $1.6 billion.

The arms race in which imperialism is involving the developing countries is liable to result in a dangerous turn of events. The participants in a seminar in Delhi devoted to safeguarding India's security unanimously came to this conclusion. The public in other countries on the Subcontinent are also expressing alarm and concern in connection with imperialism's intrigues and the continuing arms race. The movement for peace and detente now increasingly embraces broad sections of the population, including in Pakistan as well. The Sri Lankan Government has come out with an important initiative aimed at alleviating tension. It has proposed that the United Nations adopt a resolution on declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The press in the Subcontinent's states is increasingly persistently promoting the idea of the need to put an end to imperialist interference in the affairs of the countries of that region. An end to the imperialist intrigues would help to ensure an atmosphere of goodneighborliness and fruitful cooperation between them.

...Mother nature has lavishly endowed the countries of the Subcontinent. The beneficial climate and the very fertile soil in the broad valleys of the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and other rivers enable two to three harvests to be collected a year. In the depths of the earth there are minerals such as iron ore, oil, coal, bauxite and nonferrous metals. There are tremendous human resources. In order to exploit all this potential to resolve the complex social problems, peace above all is needed on the Subcontinent and throughout the world.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN YOUTHS IN UZBEK SSR -- A group of nearly 200 Afghan youths is currently visiting Tashkent Oblast. Two Afghan poets, Kunduz Mohammadi and Elias Mohsen, are among the Afghan youths visiting the Uzbek SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Jul 82 GF]

PRAVDA VILIFIES SIHANOUK-LED KAMPUCHEA COALITION

PM140913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 5

[V. Skvortsov "International Notes": "The Confrontation 'Bug'"]

[Text] Scarcely had the nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea's" "Coalition Government" cobbled together on 22 June managed to find itself an office than its self-styled "president", Sihanouk, hurried off on a diplomatic tour. It is true that the former prince's briskness has long been well known. His career has always been accompanied by tumultuous tours, if you ignore the "house arrest" during the 44-month rule by Pol Pot's placemen. And now, on the orders of the Chinese and U.S. masters under whose scheme the emigre "coalition" was born, he has hurried away on a distant pilgrimage to the ASEAN countries and, subsequently, it has been announced, to Europe and the United States. The aim is to obtain assistance, primarily military.

Thus the "coalition" has made its first move. Sihanouk is begging for handouts on its behalf. And this gives Washington formal grounds once again to join Beijing in giving him weapons for the Pol Pot supporters now concealed behind a new screen.

Observers, even those far from sympathetic to the new Kampuchea but who evaluate the situation in the country realistically, did not and even now do not attribute any serious significance to the Pol Pot supporters and other puppets as a military and especially a political force capable of reversing the Kampuchean people's destiny. On the eve of Sihanouk's arrival in Jakarta, the INDONESIA TIMES in particular wrote that it should not be forgotten how much has been done for the Khmers in the economic, social and cultural spheres by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has been recognized by a whole series of UN members. Over 3 years after Kampuchea's formation, Southeast Asian politicians and public figures cannot fail to realize that the results of the victory of the Kampuchean people's national liberation struggle and the republic's successes as a sovereign and independent state are irreversible. There can only be a favorable response to the foreign policy initiatives of Kampuchea which, in conjunction with Vietnam and Laos, has more than once declared its readiness to form relations with other Southeast Asian states on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference and good-neighborliness and to develop mutually beneficial regional cooperation. Feelings in favor of dialogue with Kampuchea have gradually crystallized in the ASEAN countries, and this process is continuing.

This approach by the ASEAN countries was reflected to a certain extent by the reception given in the Southeast Asian capitals to Sihanouk as a representative of the "coalition". Most of them only half-opened the door, as it were, to the latter-day "president." All the shades of attitude to the "coalition" in the countries visited by Sihanouk made it clear to him on the whole that the question of providing any concrete aid, not to mention military aid, to "Democratic Kampuchea" was not open to discussion.

The vexed traveler could do nothing other than lay all his cards, marked by Beijing, on the table. Sihanouk angrily began talking of the "coalition's" course of building up the military potential of the bandit rabble which has found refuge on Thai territory and waging a protracted armed struggle against its own people.

Sihanouk virtually blurted out the essence and aim of the actions of the Pol Pot supporters now emigrated to safety. And this is not just a consequence of the puppet "president's" quick temper. The right to define the "coalition's" foreign policy course is retained, according to the agreement establishing it, by the former butchers. "Vice President" and "Foreign Minister" Khieu Samphan is none other than a henchman of Pol Pot, who has slipped into the shadows. It is he who is really in command in his "movement's" lair -- even Sihanouk admitted this, by the way, in an interview with the Bangkok newspaper NATION REVIEW. Whether the ASEAN countries like it or not, the "coalition" that Beijing and Washington forced them to participate in cobbling together is just a variation of Pol Pot. It embodies aims totally hostile to the interests of turning the region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Noteworthy in this context is the assessment of the "coalition" by (A. Suvanakirin), chairman of the Thai Parliament's Military Affairs Commission. He stated that its creation "will do more harm than good, and the expansion of combat operations in Kampuchea will only cause further disturbance to Thailand."

The ASEAN states failed to raise a cordon sanitaire against the bug bringing confrontation into Southeast Asia. The Khmer reactionary rabble "coalition" to which they consented carries a potential seat of tension in Indochina in the purely military aspect. The true directors of the show called the "three forces" conference -- the Pol Pot supporters, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- have not even considered a political settlement. Thereby Beijing ensures the continuation of the bandit raids against Kampuchea from Thai territory. Tension here gives it flexible room for political intrigues and for embroiling and weakening neighboring states with the aim of carrying out its own expansionist plans. Washington, which has always sought to turn ASEAN into a link of its Asian military-political strategy, is benefiting from the militarization of the region.

Both Beijing and Washington need the "coalition's" existence and the constant playing up of the "Kampuchean problem" merely as formal grounds for maintaining the Pol Pot supporters' UN place and as a "master key" for unlocking the Southeast Asian countries' resistance to outside interference in the region's affairs. The "coalition" needs PRC and U.S. leadership so as to involve ASEAN in the dangerous plans for whipping up tension and the arms race, having bound the association to a "joint" political course with regard to the nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea."

Washington may seem to have surrendered its influence to Beijing by pushing into the "coalition" Sihanouk's former Prime Minister Son Sann, who is dependent on them and has a quarrelwith the Pol Pot supporters. [sentence as published] However, the United States has gained something in return. During his May visit to China, U.S. Vice President George Bush, in talks with the Beijing leadership on questions of U.S.-PRC relations, discussed the possibility of conceding the leadership of the Khmer reactionaries' "coalition" to the Pol Pot supporters in exchange for a softening of Beijing's approach to Washington's military cooperation with the Chiang Kai-shek supporters in Taiwan. The "partnership of common interests" and "close parallel policy" of Washington and Beijing, as high-ranking U.S. spokesmen like to say now, were shown here, too. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR had every reason for writing after this that "disputes such as the question of Taiwan's reunification with the mainland can be shelved."

The puppet "coalition government" for a "Democratic Kampuchea" existing on paper with no territory or population is crude camouflage for continuing hostile interference by external forces in Southeast Asia. The sooner the region realizes this, the quicker real opportunities will open up for transforming it into a zone of stability and peace.

S.E. ASIAN PAPERS CITED ON KHMER EMIGRE GOVERNMENT

LD141508 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi July 14 TASS -- The "coalition government" cobbled up from among traitors of the Kampuchean people is a provocative action planned and perpetrated on direct instructions from Beijing and Washington, the newspaper NHAN DAN points out in its commentary.

Beijing and Washington, the newspaper points out, thus hope to concealthe bloody crimes of the Pol Pot clique, to preserve Kampuchea's seat at the U.N. for bandits and murderers. They also hope to use the notorious "coalition government" to build up pressure and create an atmosphere of instability in South-East Asia.

Vientiane July 14 TASS -- The newspaper SIANG PASASON has described the establishment of the alliance of the Khmer reactionary emigres as a fresh futile attempt at halting the progressive development of the Kampuchean revolution.

Over the years of the people's power the Kampuchean people have scored signal successes in all fields of life. The bodies of power, that were set up in a democratic way, are functioning in the country. At the general elections the working people clearly declared in support of the political course pursued by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The country is confidently building a new life and it cannot be sidetracked from the path on which it embarked, the newspaper SIANG PASASON stresses.

New Delhi July 14 TASS -- The creation of an alliance of the Khmer reactionary groupings is a component part of the expansionist policy pursued by Beijing in South-East Asia. This conclusion is drawn by the Indian newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS, commenting on the establishment of the so-called "coalition government."

The emergence of a coalition will heighten tensions in Southeast Asia, create for the Chinese expansionists fresh possibilities for widening their influence on the region, the newspaper points out.

Tokyo July 14 TASS -- The creation of a coalition of Khmer reactionaries is crude interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, says the statement issued here by the Japan-Kampuchea Society. It says that this act initiated by Washington and Beijing is in conflict with the striving of the Kampuchean people for a peaceful and tranquil life, constitutes a fresh attempt at preventing the revival of Kampuchea.

The Japan-Kampuchea Society has demanded an immediate end to interference in the affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and urged the Japanese Government to recognize the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

PRK'S HUN SEN HAILS SOVIET-PRK RELATIONS

PM141125 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA is Russian No 27, 2 Jul 82 pp 8-9

[V. Godyna interview with Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen: "Hun Sen: Mutual Trust Is Needed"]

[Text] After his recent official visit to the USSR had ended, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), received NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent V. Godyna and discussed a number of aspects of Kampuchean foreign policy.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what is your assessment of your visit to our country and of Kampuchean-Soviet relations?

[Answer] I see my visit to the Soviet Union as an important step in the development of all-round cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR.

During the talks with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, we discussed questions pertaining to the development of cooperation between our two countries and very important international problems. Our assessments of the current international situation fully coincide. It was stressed that the proposals put forward by the CPSU at the 26th congress as well as the subsequent initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev point the way to easing tension and strengthening peace.

Relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union began to develop on a wide scale after the Kampuchean people had marked paid to the Pol Pot regime. It can be said that our cooperation has now reached a very high level in all spheres.

In accordance with the joint statement signed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Heng Samrin and the other agreements as well, the Soviet Union is helping Kampuchea develop its agriculture, industry, communications, health service and education. Trade between the USSR and Kampuchea is steadily growing. We are confident that it will continue to widen in the future.

Ties between our countries' parties and public organizations are actively developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I would like on behalf of the KPRP and the government and people of Kampuchea to express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the tremendous assistance and support it is giving our country.

[Question] How do you see the situation in Kampuchea today?

[Answer] Kampuchea has come a long way since the overthrow of the antipopular, pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Although 3 and 1/2 years is a very short period for a country which had been razed to the ground, we have managed to achieve a great deal. The biggest achievement is the fact that after the 1980 harvest the threat of famine was finally overcome. We managed to reestablish the Hevea plantations and organize fishing and work at a number of industrial enterprises.

The situation in Kampuchea has now reached the stage of satisfactory stability. This has meant that we have been able to resolve economic problems and improve the people's living conditions. This has been facilitated by the general domestic political situation. Last year we had a general election to the national assembly which formed the organs of state power -- the State Council and Council of Ministers -- as the sole constitutional organs of power with the authority to represent our people.

The progressive changes in Kampuchea are irreversible, and we are confident that the realization of this fact will become established among the world public. As is known, the Chinese expansionists are striving with the utmost vigor in conjunction with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to prevent the restoration of the PRK's legitimate rights in the United Nations and to bar the way to recognition of the PRK.

[Question] In what way is People's Kampuchea countering this destructive policy?

[Answer] The PRK's foreign policy is a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their sociopolitical system, on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs and on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

We are devoting special attention -- and will continue to do so -- to the development of active ties with Vietnam and Laos and also to the strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is the foundation of the PRK's foreign policy.

At the same time, we are seeking to develop relations with other countries, particularly with neighboring Southeast Asian states. We want Southeast Asia to be transformed into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. Therefore, we, like Vietnam and Laos, propose talks between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries in order to discuss all the questions of interest to both sides. We firmly intend to normalize relations with Thailand, with which we have a common border, and are prepared to begin talks with it on all questions of mutual relations, including the problem of safeguarding security along the joint border.

Depending on the results of these talks, which could create an atmosphere of mutual trust, we might discuss with the SRV the question of the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. However, the good will which the Kampuchean leadership and the people are showing in this matter is by no means a sign of weakness. We are ever ready to respond to any act of aggression by Thailand, which is being incited by China and the United States.

[Question] The enemies of People's Kampuchea would like to blame it for the problem of "Kampuchean refugees." What have you to say about this?

[Answer] I want to draw your attention to the fact that the refugee problem was caused by three factors: U.S. aggression in Kampuchea in 1970-1975; Pol Pot's policy of genocide and the Pol Pot people's efforts on the eve of their defeat to drive out the population into Thailand; the use of international humanitarian aid to lure the Kampuchean population out of Kampuchean border areas into Thailand.

We have always devoted great attention to the fate of Kampuchean refugees and have expressed our good intention to solve the question of their repatriation.

We want talks with the Thai side -- direct or indirect, with the assistance of any international organization -- to solve the problem of repatriating the refugees. But so far Kampuchea has received no positive official reply from the Thai side. Moreover, the Thai authorities continue to stage provocations against the PRK.

We believe that the present deadlock in our relations with Thailand is due to the fact that Thailand is pursuing a policy which is at odds with its national interests.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM141133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Work Plan Discussed"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jul (TASS) -- The second Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee plenum has been held here to discuss the work plan of the party's Central Committee for the successful fulfillment of the Fifth VCP Congress decisions.

The plenum emphasized that the improvement of the VCP Central Committee's work methods and style is an urgent requirement and important condition for enhancing the quality of party leadership.

Addressing the plenum, Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, emphasized that the activity of the VCP Central Committee, as well as of the whole party, must help to enhance the militancy and effectiveness of party leadership and to realize the strategic tasks and aims of the country's economic and social development advanced by the Fifth VCP Congress.

The plenum evaluated highly the working people's mass movement launched since the party congress and warmly hailed the successes of the entire people in the sphere of production and of enhancing the country's combat readiness.

DEPARTING SRV AMBASSADOR CALLS ON RUSAKOV

PM141539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 8 July K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador in the Soviet Union, in connection with his forthcoming departure. A conversation took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

SKACHKOV RECEIVES PHILIPPINES, AUSTRALIAN AIDES

PM141513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- On 7 July S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and R.V. Ongpin, Philippine minister of industry and trade, signed a joint protocol on questions of cooperation in constructing a cement plant in the Philippines.

On the same day S.A. Skachkov received D. Day, minister of industrial development of the state of New South Wales, Australia. Questions of economic and technical cooperation were discussed during the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

TASS, PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY SIGN ACCORD

PM141255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] An agreement on cooperation and exchange of information between TASS and the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA) was signed in Moscow on 7 July. The document was signed by S.A. Losev, general director of TASS, and G.S. Cendana, Philippine minister of public information. (V. Malivanag), general director of the PNA, was present at the signing. The minister and the general director are in Moscow in connection with the visit to the USSR by the prominent Philippine state and public figure I.R. Marcos, governor of Greater Manila.

FURTHER REPORT ON IMELDA MARCOS-DEMICHEV TALKS

A TASS report under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere," carried on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 July, notes that the meeting between Minister of Culture Petr Demichev and Philippines first lady Imelda Marcos, reported by Moscow English and published in the 7 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, took place in a "warm and friendly atmosphere."

TASS CITES POLISH MEDIA ON U.S. 'MEDDLING'

LD141504 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw July 14 TASS -- The Polish mass media are strongly condemning the impudent attempts of the U.S. administration at meddling in Poland's home affairs.

The PAP Agency has evaluated the economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic announced by Washington as crude U.S. pressure on Poland in the interests of the anti-socialist forces. The past months have shown that Poland is only a pretext. The sanctions are calculated to weaken the Soviet Union's positions, to cobble together an anti-Soviet front and unleash an economic war against the states of the socialist community. This policy, stresses the commentary issued by the agency, has become a component part of the general strategy of the present U.S. administration. By stepping up sanctions and banning exports to the socialist countries of products of a number of foreign firms working on American licences, the USA is trying to impose its policy on the governments of its allies. And the point is not Poland and not only the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline. The point at issue is an attempt at reducing to minimum economic cooperation between the capitalist and socialist countries.

As the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY points out, the policy of economic sanctions used by Washington is reminiscent of a stick with two ends to it. One of them is spearheaded against the interests of Poland and its people, the other hits the economic interests of the United States itself, involves a deterioration of East-West relations. The crisis in Poland cannot be resolved through foreign pressure, the newspaper stresses. The U.S. administration could see for itself that the policy of economic pressure has not yielded the effects on which the U.S. administration staked.

The subversive Free Europe radio station, which is broadcasting round the clock and is openly expressing "sympathy" with radio counterrevolutionaries, instigating them to fresh anti-government actions, is clearly operating in keeping with official Washington's instructions, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out. Flouting all standards of international law the USA is trying to blackmail Poland. The socialist states have more than once given a rebuff to those who are fond of such adventures. The attempts at destroying socialism in Poland and wresting it out of the socialist community are doomed to a failure, the newspaper stresses.

IZVESTIYA CITES POLISH PAPER ON EMIGRES' APPEALS

PM141205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Provocateurs' Intrigues"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul -- Socialism's enemies in Poland are using any opportunity to exacerbate the internal political situation in the country and kindle a hostile attitude toward the authorities. They are trying to distort the essence of the measures being taken by the Polish leadership to normalize the situation in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

The newspaper has carried an article exposing the subversive activity of extremists in Solidarity, the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other antisocialist groupings.

Certain Solidarity figures, the article points out, admit that plans to overthrow the socialist system in Poland were drawn up long before August 1980. As early as 1977, the KSS-KOR outlined as one of its chief tasks the dissemination of antisocialist literature and the creation of its own radio station on Polish territory. These subversive plans were implemented with the West's financial and technical support.

Antisocialist elements in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, are now actively making inflammatory statements in the pages of the Western press. Thus, for example, Zbigniew Romaszewski, a Solidarity figure, recently openly called for antistate demonstrations and the creation of a counterrevolutionary underground. He even threatened the authorities with unleashing terrorist actions and strikes. Expatiating on the struggle against the state authorities, this extremist, the newspaper writes, campaigned for Poland to go cap in hand to the West -- which he sees as "the only salvation for Poland." Such statements by extremists receive all kinds of support from Radio Free Europe and other sabotage centers of the NATO countries.

Romaszewski and his stooges, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes, are a typical example of those figures who are seeking to achieve their antisocialist aims. Solidarity has found itself precisely in the hands of these adventurist elements.

KADAR THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS, AWARD

PM141555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev!

I sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and you personally for the high honor awarded to me and the cordial greetings and good wishes on my 70th birthday.

I am particularly grateful to you for the warm, friendly words about our party and the Hungarian working people's successes in building socialism. The most important guarantee of our progress is loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the further strengthening and deepening of our multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and of the fraternal friendship and proletarian international solidarity of our parties and peoples.

I wish you, dear Comrade Brezhnev, good health, energy and new successes in your responsible work. I wish the communists and all working people of the Soviet Union the successful implementation of their plans and goals in the interests of building a communist society and preserving peace.

With comradely greetings,

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES MITTERRAND-KADAR TALKS

LD141558 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Dialogue in the Interests of Detente" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has evaluated today the results of the recent talks in Budapest between First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar and President Francois Mitterrand of France as a dialogue for peace.

The newspaper points out that the socialist countries duly evaluate the realistic stand of France, which is rejecting the policy of sanctions and boycotts imposed from overseas on Washington's West European allies. The French side also declared at the talks that this policy is unacceptable as it is fraught with a threat of a trade war and builds up international tensions.

Mitterrand's statement at the press conference that France declares for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon's territory, and for the "right of the Palestinians to a homeland" has also attracted attention.

"It goes without saying," the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out, "that an identity or closeness of views was placed on record by no means on all international issues. But, as was repeatedly pointed out in the course of Mitterrand's stay in Budapest, the participants in the talks were united by the common interest of the European nations in preserving peace in Europe, in mutually beneficial cooperation free from diktat and discrimination, in maintaining the process of detente and developing the Helsinki spirit. It is precisely from these positions that mutual readiness for continuing the dialogue was expressed in Budapest."

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

PM141543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 8 July A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador in the Soviet Union, in connection with his forthcoming departure, and had a conversation with him which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

A.A. Gromyko wished M. Szuros success in his new post in Hungary.

PRAVDA CITES SCINTEIA ON ROMANIAN-SOVIET TREATY

PM141421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Broad Prospects"]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jul -- The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania opened up broad prospects for the development of cooperation between our countries and peoples, the newspaper SCINTEIA writes in connection with the 12th anniversary of the signing of the document, which falls today.

The friendly USSR-Romanian ties, the newspaper notes, are constantly widening and have acquired still richer content. The Romanian people value highly the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and invariably pursue a course of consistently developing and deepening these relations. They express firm confidence that the fraternal, all-round cooperation between the USSR and Romania will continue to develop in the interests of our people and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world, the organ of the RCP Central Committee stresses.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE VENTURE

PM131609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 6

[TASS report: "Handshake in Space: Press Conference on the Results of the Soviet-French Flight"]

[Text] The scientific expedition on board the Salyut-7 orbital station with the participation of the first French cosmonaut has been successfully completed. A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held on 7 July in the USSR Foreign Ministry's press center in connection with the event.

Opening the press conference, Yu.N. Chernyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Department, called on Acad A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. On behalf of all Soviet scientists, he welcomed the members of the Soviet-French crew, congratulated them on their high awards and wished them success in the noble cause of space exploration.

The expedition's intensive program included 14 different experiments prepared by Soviet and French specialists in the sphere of space biology and medicine, astrophysics, geophysics and materials science. The importance of the results obtained for both fundamental and applied sciences, the scientist stated, is beyond doubt. I would like to note in this connection the substantial contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the expedition's scientific program by collectives of the Institute of Space Research, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radiowave Propagation and the USSR Ministry of Health's Institute of Biomedical Problems.

This space flight under the flags of the USSR and France, the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences stated, is certainly a great peak in cooperation between Soviet and French scientists and specialists.

However, the Soviet-French manned expedition required not only a well-prepared scientific program, but also the flawless operation of space technology. I have many times been to the Baykonur Cosmodrome and the mission control center, and I myself have often been surprised by how efficiently the vast complex for controlling a space flight operates and how not one of all the thousands of events, commands and operations breaks down.

Both Soviet and French scientists, A.P. Aleksandrov said, have already told us that they are completely satisfied with the volume of information obtained for processing at the scientific centers.

After giving due credit to all the collectives which ensured the successful running of the Soviet-French scientific mission, the scientist gave a high assessment of the efforts of mass information organs in the USSR and France in providing up-to-the-minute, objective coverage of the glorious space epic, which was a vivid example of the fruitful, mutually advantageous scientific ties between our countries in the peaceful exploration of space and a symbol of the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of the USSR and France.

Prof Hubert Curien, president of the French National Space Research Center, who spoke next, noted that the flight demonstrated the great skill of Soviet engineers and technical specialists at all stages. I would like to thank all the Soviet people who received us at the Baykonur Cosmodrome and in other places associated with the flight, the scientist said. For us French specialists there was great interest, in particular, in the opportunity to observe the flight from a medical and physiological viewpoint. Moreover, we were given opportunities to make use of everything that Soviet specialists already know in this sphere.

It is pleasing to note that we observed work in space not by five individual cosmonauts, but by a united crew interacting excellently. This promoted the high-quality fulfillment of all work. Our next joint operation, Professor Curien said, will be connected with the study of Venus. We hope this will be followed by other experiments and flights, including manned flights.

V.A. Dzhanibekov, commander of the crew, told the journalists about the details of the intensive week in space and about the working and living conditions in the space home. The main impression, he observed, was that it was exceptionally harmonious work. I will remind you that this was the first time that five people had worked on the orbital station.

As commander, I have the pleasure to report that from the first hours after moving into the station the crew began to work at once, with no preliminary organizational session. Jean-Loup Chretien was particularly active. We did not hurry him in the first few hours, knowing he had to accustom himself to weightlessness. But he not only hurried himself, but hastened to the assistance of anyone who needed it.

Were there any amusing incidents during the flight? Work at the station was cheerful every day, the commander said. But I remember moments, particularly in complete darkness (this was required by the specifications for certain experiments), when two or three met at our main, unregulated crossroads -- the hatch between the ship and the station. We agreed not to install traffic lights there as yet, but to use flashlights.

Flight Engineer A.S. Ivanchenkov was called upon to speak. He described the program of scientific and technical experiments fulfilled by the Soviet-French crew. The cosmonaut dwelt in particular on the large section dealing with the study of the atmosphere and the photographing of intragalactic formations and gas nebulas observed in various constellations. A.S. Ivanchenkov gave a high assessment of the French (Piramig) and PSN cameras. Successful photography was promoted to a considerable extent, he said, by the Salyut-7 station's autonomous orientation and stabilization system, and also by the excellent research conditions on board.

French scientist-cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien spoke. My friends Volodya and Sasha have told you so fully and interestingly about our work and life in space, he observed, that it only remains for me to answer journalists' questions.

Asked "what is the scientific value of the flight?" Jean-Loup Chretien replied that all three factors on which the success of the scientific mission depended were favorable. The quality of preparation of the scientific experiments, many of which were being placed in orbit for the first time, was high. Technical potential -- that is, the orbital station's suitability for unique scientific experiments -- can also be given high marks. And finally, without anticipating the scientists, both the quantity and the quality of the materials transmitted to earth and delivered in the reentry vehicle inspire hope that the expedition will yield important results.

What will you tell your compatriots about your 2 years of life and work in the Soviet Union? Answering this question, the French cosmonaut said:

"The main impressions which I will always retain from those remarkable 2 years amount to one thing. All the Soviet people I met were simple, hospitable people, selfless in their work. Friendliness and patience on the path toward the goal -- those, in my view, are characteristic features of the Russians."

"Did you sense the friendly attitude of the entire Soviet people toward the French people during the flight?"

"We were very far away from you in terms of distance, but I felt and still feel that sincere friendship. In space, I sensed the crew's friendship. And that was a shining reflection of our peoples' friendship."

I believe that participation in the joint experiment, Jean-Loup Chretien went on to say, will give France an opportunity to pass very quickly through stages of space exploration on which other countries have spent many years.

The long-term program for space research in the USSR was described to journalists by Acad R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Research. The scientist noted that this program takes account of the harmonious combination of the interests of the fundamental and applied sciences. It assigns an important place to the implementation of joint Soviet-French projects.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSESSED

PM140951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 82 p 5

[Vladimir Lavrenov "Commentator's Column": "Reactionary Plans"]

[Text] A routine conference of the "European Democratic Union", which unites the rightwing conservative, liberal and Christian democratic parties of Western Europe, has been held in Paris.

The union, as is known, is already "famous" for its reactionary program of activities, whose chief aim is the struggle against socialism and against all democratic and progressive forces in Western Europe.

W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, once condemned the slogan "freedom or socialism," advanced by the "Eurorightists," and "an ill-intentioned and false alternative." But, as time has shown, the rightists have learned nothing and do not wish to understand the true interests of the West European peoples. Precisely this is evidenced by the spirit reigning at the Paris conference of the "European Democratic Union."

The issues under discussion did not center by any means on problems of ensuring peace but, on the contrary, on the intensification of war preparations. Thus, the conference's final communique emphasizes the need for the notorious "restoration of military equilibrium" in Europe, which has allegedly been "upset in the East's favor," and the "strengthening of the defense capability" of NATO. Loud appeals were made in Paris for the creation of a strong European arms industry and "European strategic nuclear guarantees" which would be provided by France and Britain in addition to the American nuclear commitments within the framework of the Atlantic alliance.

It is also noteworthy that the conference agreed to set up a conservative international — an international organization which would unite rightwing parties throughout the world. Seeking to extend the "right front," the union this time invited to its conference representatives of rightwing parties from Japan, Australia and New Zealand, as well as both U.S. parties.

The conference could not dispense with anti-Sovietism and attacks on cooperation with the socialist countries. In particular, J. Chirac, president of the French Rally for the Republic Party, "unreservedly condemned" deliveries of Soviet gas to France and opposed the West's sale of technology to the Soviet Union. Now that the governments of many West European countries and Japan are condemning the U.S. attempts to step up the policy of "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and to dictate its will to them with a view to undermining normal bilateral economic and commercial relations, the viewpoint expressed at the conference attests that in West Europe, too, some people are plainly nostalgic for the cold war.

However, time works against such forces, which are devoid of a sense of political realism, for they are opposed not only to the honest management of international affairs in the people's interests, but also to peace, to which there is no sensible alternative.

POLITICAL SOLUTION OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT SUPPORTED

LD141804 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program written by N. Grechkov]

[Excerpts] Reports from the Iraqi-Iranian fronts speak now about a fresh outbreak of military operations between the two countries. It is significant that this came at the same time as the Security Council adopted a resolution calling for the immediate cessation of all military operations between Iran and Iraq and for the withdrawal of all their forces to the recognized international borders.

It should be recalled that the Soviet Union has demanded since the outbreak of the war between the two neighboring states that the dispute be settled quickly by political means. The Soviet Union based its call regarding this dispute on the fact that the imperialist circles and Zionist Israel are the ones who benefit from this war. The Iranian-Iraqi war gave the U.S. administration an excuse to justify its military preparations in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. The United States is exploiting this acute crisis by trying to deepen the split among the Arabs and to distract their attention from the machinations of imperialism and Zionist Israelis, who have waged a criminal aggression on both the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Thus, the interests of the two neighboring countries and the interests of all the states of the Middle East require that the Iranian-Iraqi dispute be quickly settled by political means.

IRANIAN FORCES BEGIN OFFENSIVE AGAINST IRAQ

LD142100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Important news today is the offensive by Iranian forces into the territory of Iraq, which began last night. So far, news agencies carry only scanty and contradictory reports about this offensive. The communique issued by the joint staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards states that the Iranians have overcome the enemy's first line of defense and are moving ahead in fierce combat. The Iraqi agency INA says Iranian forces have started an offensive in the region of Basra City aimed at crossing the border between the two countries. It is generally known that Iraq had earlier reported the total withdrawal of its forces from Iranian territory and its cessation of military operations.

I remind you that military operations between Iran and Iraq began in September 1980 because of the dispute concerning the Shatt al-Arab waterway, which is a common border between these two countries. Iraqi forces entered Iran but were gradually pushed out, and last month Iraq announced the withdrawal of its forces. At the same time, the Iranian leadership announced that Iran would continue to fight.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR IRAN, LEBANON COMPARED

NC141517 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear and respected friends: The entire world is witnessing the aggression, piracy and terrorism used by the Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialists to trample on Lebanon's freedom and annihilate the Arab people of Palestine.

It has been announced in Washington and Tel Aviv that if the PLO and the refugees in camps are ousted from Lebanese territory, peace and calm will be established in the Near East.

But these claims are outright lies, because the reason for the tension and the continuation of the war in this region is the Israeli aggressors having occupied the territories of the Arab Palestinians and thrown the owners out of the land in which they were born.

As has been officially announced in Washington, the United States now intends to send its forces to Lebanon. The U.S. imperialists are taking advantage of the situation that has emerged and want to place Lebanon under their control and to intensify their military presence in the Near East.

It is no accident that the entire world, including the people of Iran, condemn Israel's aggression as well as U.S. policy. The Israeli aggressors and their U.S. strategic allies today, as before, are not only the enemies of peace and independence for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples but are also enemies of peace and independence for many other countries including Iran. Iran, whose revolution inflicted the greatest blow on imperialist positions in the Near East, is, as before, the target of imperialist and Zionist machinations. The people of Iran, throughout their history, have repeatedly seen terrorism and piracy by these reactionary forces work together.

The imperialists and their Zionist associates do not hesitate at any crime. Remember the landing of U.S. paratroopers on Iranian territory in the spring of 1980: The components of this aggressive plan had been developed to attempt a coup and to foment civil war in your country. In other words, that time, too, the U.S. imperialists wanted to achieve their criminal objectives.

What can be said about the Soviet Union, however, is that our country strives for the establishment of peace both in the Near East and in other parts of the world -- throughout the world. The Soviet Union always extends persistent support to nations involved in national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle. The Soviet Union supports today the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples as it once supported the Iranian people who rose against the shah's despotism and imperialist dealings. When plans were being drawn up on the other side of the ocean for an armed intervention to stifle the revolution in Iran, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, warned that any intervention in Iran's affairs was impermissible. Now that the destiny of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples is threatened, Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to U.S. President Reagan calling on the United States to spare no effort in ending Israel's aggression against Lebanon and not to use U.S. actions and the special U.S. envoy to the Near East as a cover to veil the continuation of the Israeli aggression and massacre of the Arab Palestinian people.

Dear friends, as you can see, both illustrations of Soviet policy that I have mentioned are convincing and strong proof of the Soviet Union's principles of support for justice and liberation movements of nations.

IRANIAN PAPER'S ANTI-SOVIET STANCE SCORED

NC141404 Moscow In Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Some days ago JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI decided to reply to its readers' questions on the Soviet stance on Israel's attack against Lebanon. As you know, the Soviet position was explained in the communique issued by the official Soviet news agency TASS and was later analyzed in the Soviet Government's communique. Our country decisively condemned the occupier, Israel, and its U.S. associate and, as before, announced full support for the Arab nations that have been attacked. However, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI preferred to remain silent on all these clear facts.

Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to U.S. President Reagan, in which the Soviet leader seriously warned the U.S. administration when it was preparing to land its troops in Lebanon, was widely welcomed throughout the world.

Progressive social quarters throughout the world assessed this message as confirmation of the Soviet Union's decisive support for the just cause of Arab nations against the Israeli aggression. For instance, Da'ud Barakat, permanent observer of the PLO to the United Nations in Geneva, stressed that Leonid Brezhnev's warning to Reagan should play an important role in terminating Israel's aggression and in preventing an Israeli attack to conquer Beirut.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has either remained silent on these realities or his distorted them, and it is trying to negate the value of Soviet assistance, including military assistance, to forces fighting against Israel's aggression. Facts prove the opposite of what this newspaper is claiming.

As stated by Syria's Defense Minister Talas some days ago in the Syrian parliament, Syrian Armed Forces -- relying on Soviet support -- proved that they do have the ability to inflict heavy physical and technical losses on the Israeli enemy. Even in Israel itself they have been compelled to admit these realities. For instance, the Israeli newspaper HA'OLAM HAZE stressed that, according to official figures published by the Israeli Armed Forces command during the first 2 weeks of Israel's attack on Lebanon, 1,250 Israelis were killed and 6,000 Israeli soldiers wounded. During the first 2 weeks of the war, about 600 tanks and armored vehicles of the aggressor were destroyed and dozens of aircraft downed. Even though the occupiers dispatched up to 12 divisions and their entire air force and navy to the war, they nevertheless needed three times as much time as predicted by the Israeli generals.

Some days ago, Lebanon's ex-President Franjiyah explained the great importance of Soviet assistance to forces resisting the aggressors and emphasized: I highly appreciate and express thanks for the stance adopted by the leaders of the great Soviet Union on Israel's attack against Lebanon.

During the fifth Arab-Israeli war, the Arab nations became once again convinced that the Soviet Union, as before, decisively supports their just struggle; this is why they try to consolidate bonds of friendship with our country and deal shattering blows to those who prevent this friendship.

The Syrian newspaper NIDA' ASH-SHA'B wrote some days ago that reactionary forces are doing their best to harm friendly relations between the Soviet Union and national liberation movements. This is why sympathy toward the preservation and further consolidation of relations with the Soviet Union is of paramount importance for progressive and patriotic forces of countries that are moving toward national independence and social progress. NIDA' ASH-SHA'B then wrote: Syrian-Soviet friendship continues to move toward consolidation and is the main guarantor in Syria's struggles against imperialist and Zionist plots.

Trying to leave unsaid, or distort, the Soviet Union's stance in relation with Israel's aggression and its efforts to negate the great effect of Soviet support for the victims of Israel's aggression despite clear facts visibly shows how greatly this newspaper's stance differs from the stance of those forces that are today, in practice, struggling against the Israeli occupiers and their U.S. overseers.

U.S. PLANS IN LEBANON CAUSE WORLDWIDE CONCERN

LD141106 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Israeli invaders are continuing their military attack in Lebanon. During the day today, many reports have been received expressing indignation in the world community at the barbarous shelling of west Beirut by the Israeli military. It has been reported that for 15 hours over 100,000 shells were fired into Beirut's residential areas.

The world's anger has particularly been aroused by the Israeli Army's large-scale use of weapons such as cluster bombs and poisonous substances designed for combat.

Many newspapers think the American-Israeli strategic alliance is resorting to actions that must be characterized as genocide. More and more often the atrocities of the American-Israeli aggressors are being compared to the crimes committed by German fascist invaders in World War II. More and more often progressive people draw attention to the fact that the strategic alliance of U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists may have permanent conseqnences for peace and security in the Near East and on the planet.

The following is reaction to our policy: The leader of the Palestine Information Bureau in Washington (Husayni) has said: The Palestinian people greatly appreciate the political support of the Soviet Union. The appeal by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the U.S. President is one more clear proof that the Soviet Union is the friend of the Arab people of Palestine.

Concealed behind the mission of U.S. Presidential special envoy Habib, Israeli invaders expect to compel Lebanon and the PLO to capitulate. Reports from Beirut, however, say that there is no sign of progress in the talks being conducted by Habib. Habib is trying to achieve the withdrawal of PLO armed units from Beirut, and the U.S. is offering an insulting formula for the Palestinians: evacuation abroad ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The PLO representative naturally is refusing to trust his life to Americans.

And here is the position of other countries: During his recent visit to Hungary, French President Mitterrand pointed out that France stands for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory and recognizes the right of Palestinians to a motherland. This position differs from the U.S. position. The governments of Spain and Tunisia have demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Progressives are also filled with indignation at U.S. plans to send a contingent of U.S. Marines to Lebanon. They see in this a desire to extend the American military presence in the Near East, in this case, creating new American military bases on Lebanese territory.

The PLO today presented its own plan for the establishment of peace in West Beirut. It sets out eight provisions: a cease-fire; separation of parties to the conflict; withdrawal of Israeli forces; the return of PLO armed formations to refugee camps; and the deployment of international forces and the Lebanese Army units between the fighting parties. The report we received says nothing about the nature of the international forces. Further on, the plan provides for the evacuation of PLO fighters and leaders from Beirut, the preservation of PLO military and military missions in Lebanon and guarantees to Palestinians living in refugee camps.

The following is a report from the United States after a two-week vacation on the occasion of a U.S. national holiday -- Independence Day. The U.S. Congress has resumed work. The agenda includes the confirmation of Shultz's appointment to the post of U.S. secretary of state to replace Haig, who has resigned. Commenting on this appointment which according to unanimous opinion will be confirmed by Congress, an observer states that Haig is being replaced by one more Californian, but that he is also a representative of big capital. Recently Shultz was the president of a very large construction firm, Bechtel Corporation.

Stormy debates are expected in the capital concerning administration plans to send a contingent of U.S. forces to Lebanon.

Congress will also discuss the question of raising taxes in fiscal 1983 by 21 billion dollars, and by 98 billion dollars for the period up to and including fiscal 1985. This proposal is supported by the Reagan administration despite its widely broadcast promises to implement a tax reduction program. Taxes in the United States are a pump for diverting dollars from the people to the safes of military corporations.

The adventurist designs of the Washington administration concerning Lebanon and the Near East as a whole have aroused concern among many congressional leaders, including Baker, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate. He, in conversation with Secretary of State Shultz -- you see them on your screens -- expressed the opinion that the danger of a further worsening of the situation in the Near East has arisen. It is well known that Senator Baker has repeatedly spoken in public against Washington's plans to send a contengent of American troops to Lebanon. In his interview with mass media representatives, Baker confirmed his apprehension about the conflict in the Near East being capable of leading to a further deterioration of the situation in the region. Time will show what effect this will have on the practical policy of the Republican administration.

IZVESTIYA ON EGYPTIAN REACTION TO LEBANON EVENTS

PM141545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA special correspondent K. Geyvandov "Letter From Cairo": "Life's Grim Ordeals"]

[Text] The bloody war unleashed by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples found me in Cairo. As is known, owing to the policy of former President as-Sadat, Egypt was a party to the notorious Camp David agreements which, according to the Arabs themselves, paved the way for Israel and the United States to indulge in further military adventures in the region. Camp David has also brought about a situation where they are "solving" the Palestinian problem through the present genocide in Lebanon. It was of some interest, therefore, to find out what kind of reaction this new turn to events was causing among Egyptians.

The unanimous feelings of the Egyptian people, of course, were pain, anger, resentment and indignation. Throughout the country there have been demonstrations and protest rallies at which people have resolutely demanded an immediate end to the bloodbath in Lebanon. A national committee of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' struggle was formed. Its members are representatives of the opposition National Progressive Party and Socialist Labor Party and prominent Egyptian public, religious and political figures. Reflecting the opinion of the country's progressive public, the committee demanded that the government at the very least halt the process of "normalization" of relations with the Israeli aggressor and expel the Israeli ambassador from Cairo.

On receiving the news of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, Egyptian President H. Mubarak sent urgent messages to Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin and U.S. President R. Reagan insisting on an immediate end to hostilities and an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. A resolution containing a similar demand was adopted by the Egyptian parliament. However, on returning from an official visit to Israel at the head of a National Democratic Party delegation, M. Khalil, deputy chairman of Egypt's ruling party, said that there could be no question at all of halting the process of "normalization" of relations between the two countries. Moreover, he tried to blame...the Palestinians for the Israeli military's invasion of Lebanon and effectively backed the U.S.-Israeli terms for a separate settlement in Lebanon. In view of this, it is not surprising that the Egyptian paper AL-AHALI described the position of the government and the ruling party as "at best strange." And Israeli Prime Minister Begin is maintaining that his country's "peace treaty" with Egypt "has stood the test of Lebanon."

Yes, there is no doubt that life and day-to-day reality in the Near East are currently confronting Egyptians with very severe tests. As meetings and conversations in Cairo have shown, nearly everyone here is convinced that Israel invaded Lebanon with tacit U.S. consent, thus exposing once and for all the notorious "Camp David spirit." Indeed, as many of my Egyptian interlocuters have said, the Israeli rulers would scarcely have dared to throw nearly all their armed forces into Lebanon if they had not been confident that their rear was now secure on the Sinai side. Events have confirmed the correctness of the view of Arabs who have said from the very start that, by consenting to a separate deal, Egypt, to put it mildly, has allowed "itself to be lured into a trap." The latter fact clearly explains the extremely limited choice of methods whereby official Cairo can react to U.S.-Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

"We intend to use the political and diplomatic levers at our disposal in order to seek an end to the war in Lebanon and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country," Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs B. Ghali told me. "At the same time, we believe that Israel has made a mistake and a gross political blunder by unleashing this war. Even if it manages to achieve a military success in the course of the current aggression, the Palestinian problem will not disappear from the agenda, nor will the question of Israeli occupation of Arab lands. The problem of settling the Arab-Israeli crisis and the problem of safeguarding peace and security in the region cannot be solved by weapons."

But really the only practical step taken by Egypt so far is the "freezing" of the American-Israeli-Egyptian talks on so-called Palestinian autonomy which, incidentally, was rejected at the very start by the Palestinians who believe, not without reason, that it is the direct route to the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territories and ultimate annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Otherwise, Cairo like -- out of fairness it must be said -- a number of other Arab capitals is confining itself to expressions of indignation in connection with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and also, of "regret" and "disappointment" at the position of the U.S. administration, which is trying to protect the aggressor from the verdict of the world community by continually exercising its right of veto in the UN Security Council.

If the impression gained from my stay in Cairo is correct, then it can be said that there are as yet faint, but distinctly audible noises of displeasure in official circles with the extremely equivocal position Egypt has found itself in by concluding the Camp David agreements -- a position which is made so conspicuous by Israel's Lebanese military adventure. As for the political opposition, the leaders of the Socialist Labor Party and the National Progressive Party, for example, are voicing their displeasure very loudly, seeing a more fitting place in international life for this major Arab country and demanding the abandonment of the grim As-Sadat legacy and a return to the active policy of nonalignment and to the family of Arab states.

You can easily see in Cairo many signs which are indicative of the authorities' desire to "build bridges" with the Arab world and especially with the so-called moderate regimes. One can quote as an example President H. Mubarak's 26 April speech in which he said that ties between Egypt and the Arab states of the Persian Gulf that broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt following the separate deal with Israel cannot remain severed for long because of "transient political events." He added that they have much deeper roots than "official pacts or agreements." Moreover, I was told by Egyptian officials that by reestablishing ties with the rich oil-producing countries Egypt hopes to be able to lessen its present economic and political dependence on the West.

However, when talking about its readiness to return to the Arab world, having halted virtually in the initial days of H. Mubarak's incumbency the unbridled anti-Arab campaign in the Egyptian mass propaganda media, Cairo now states the matter as follows: Since the initiative on severing relations came from the Arab countries it is they who must take the first conciliatory step. It may appear here that after all the damage that the Arabs have suffered in recent years as a result of As-Sadat's policy the Egyptians are still showing too much pride and are trying to strike a pose. But I do not think that is the case. The stumbling block on the road to reconciliation, the well-known Egyptian journalist Muhammad as-Sayyid Ahmad believes, is, as before, the Camp David agreements. For Cairo, he said, there can be no question of revoking them while the leaders of the Arab states are asking for the renunciation of the agreements as a precondition of reconciliation.

However, since Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in April and the introduction of the so-called "multinational force" the Egyptians have been making covert and overt attempts to "build bridges" with the Arabs. The most overt attempt prior to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon was the sudden awakening of interest in Cairo in the Iraq-Iran military conflict, which has been going on for nearly 2 years. In May it suddenly became the focus of Egyptian press attention; there were detailed accounts of statements by government spokesmen assessing the course of events and there was discussion of the nature and size of the military aid the Egyptians are giving to Iraq and so forth.

Cairo also remembered the existence of the inter-Arab collective defense pact which they threatened to put into effect if other Arab countries in the Persian Gulf came under threat. While agreeing in principle with those who saw this activity as an attempt at reconciliation with the Arab world, some skeptics suspected that far-reaching U.S. strategic military plans in the Gulf zone might be behind it.

Many people I spoke to in Cairo expressed the thought that maybe the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, unleashed with U.S. approval and effective complicity, will help to finally dispel illusions about the true Israeli and U.S. aims and aspirations in the region and will show Egypt whose road to follow and whose not. Well, there is common sense in that argument, but only, I think, if one approaches the question from positions which are directly opposite to those occupied by M. Khalil, deputy chairman of the People's Democratic Party. In an interview for the paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, he went so far as to say that it was necessary to liquidate the PLO in Lebanon since that was the only way to find peace in the region, and he urged the Lebanese Government to sign a "peace treaty" with the Israeli aggressor.

Through his policy in recent years former President as-Sadat contrived to make Egypt fall out not only with the Arabs but with half the world. I must say that during my stay in Cairo there was not a single meeting or conversation during which my interlocutor did not draw attention to the abnormality of that situation. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs B. Ghali reiterated the recently oft-repeated official statements about the need for Egypt to actively return to the Nonaligned Movement and stressed in this connection that Egypt, as a nonaligned country, needs to develop balanced relations with all the states of the world community, above all such great powers as the United States and the Soviet Union.

It can be stated with satisfaction that despite the unseemly anti-Soviet propaganda and the sometimes overtly provocative actions against Soviet people and institutions characteristic of As-Sadat's time, the feelings of friendship and fruitful cooperation which were typical of Egyptian-Soviet relations for many years after the 1952 July revolution have not been driven out of the Egyptian people's consciousness. You come across kindly attitudes everywhere to the Soviet Union. And it was expressed not only in the enthusiastic way people recalled the days when the Aswan High Dam and hydro-electric power complex, the plant in Ehlwan and many other enterprises which were constructed in collaboration with the Soviet Union and became the backbone of the country's economy were commissioned. It was also expressed in the warmth of the smiles and friendliness which invariably greet you and the frankness with which they discuss their affairs with you.

Yes, there are currently many issues facing a country like Egypt -- a major Arab world country. They are complex and difficult problems. Not all those who are responsible for solving them have the same approach to them. But one would like to think that Egypt's national interests will be the chief, determining yardstick in the solution of every problem. Indeed, it on this that the fate of the Egyptian people, their well-being and, ultimately, their place in history depend.

INTERNAL RESISTANCE TO ISRAELI ACTIONS GROWS

LD141858 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Growing Isolation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow Jul 14 Tass -- TASS news analyst Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

The heinous atrocities which Israel, relying on Washington's all-round support, is perpetrating in Lebanon by using against the Lebanese and Palestinians barbarous types of weapons, as well as the deleterious consequences of the swelling of the military spending for the country's economy — all these generate a growing resistance to the aggressive designs of the Israeli top rulers in Israel itself.

A large group of Israeli reservists returning from Lebanon where they participated in military operations has started a campaign for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country. Late last week, the group addressed Prime-Minister Begin and Defence Minister Sharon, the chief strategist of the war in Lebanon, with a letter whose contents were divulged by the group's spokesmen to newsmen on Tuesday. The letter's authors condemn the Government of Israel for having embarked on the path of trying to resolve the Palestinian problem through the use of force, striving to impose a "new order" on the ruins of Lebanon and spilling the blood of the Palestinians, Lebanese and Israelis themselves.

Many in Israel remember about the inhuman extermination by the Nazi of tens of millions of people, including Jews, about the desire of Hitler Germany to impose a "new order" on the world, to conquer "Lebensraum" (living space) by military force. How can Israel now perpetrate similar atrocities? they keep asking themselves. The reservists appearing before newsmen spoke bitterly how they felt terror at the sight of countless victims and destruction caused in Lebanon on the orders of their commanders, and decided to tell all the truth about the aggressive and ruthless war unleashed by the Tel Aviv rulers.

Israel's aggression against Lebanon has already swallowed up 2.5 billion dollars. The number of victims is growing -- over 15 thousand killed, tens of thousands wounded, hundreds of thousands left homeless. Children maimed and burned with napalm, hospitals and homes destroyed by bombs, whole towns and settlements razed from the face of the earth, the gross violation of the Geneva Conventions -- this is a random collection of the acts of vandalism committed by the aggressors in their blind abandon, which causes anger and protests around the world.

And although Tel Aviv's patrons in Washington prevented the adoption by the U.N. Security Council of an effective resolution condemning Israeli aggressors, the whole world, with the exception of the most repressive and odious regimes, condemns Israel, placing it in actual isolation. Trampling on the foot the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, Israel thus undermines the legal basis for its own existence as a state.

The anti-war campaign organized by the group of reservists, activisation of the Israeli movement "Peace Now" attest to the fact that rank and file Israelis are coming to realize this.

GROUPS CONDEMN ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

RSFSR Leaders

LD140942 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, Jul 14, TASS -- The invasion of Lebanon by Israeli troops represents a serious threat to world peace. This is said by deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation at a session which is in its second day in the Kremlin. On behalf of their electors they express unanimous support for the line of the CPSU and the Soviet state for improving the Middle East situation.

Vladimir Abovsky, the head of one of the biggest building organisations in Siberia, speaking at the session today, expressed solidarity with the right cause of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, of all Arab peoples upholding their freedom and independence. He spoke with indignation about Israeli outrages and atrocities. He said the aggressors have turned the sovereign state of Lebanon into a range for testing new types of American weapons and demanded an end to the genocide practiced by Tel Aviv.

"The Muskovites, like all the Soviet people, angrily condemn Israeli aggression against Lebanon, an aggression which is supported by the U.S. administration," said Igor Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU.

"At their numerous meetings Moscow's working people demand an immediate pull-out of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory", the deputy stressed. "We fully support Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President in which he urges the United States to do everything in its power to end bloodshed in Lebanon."

Deputies of the parliament of the Russian Federation, the biggest Soviet republic which has a population of over 140 million, voice solidarity with the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon. Not a single honest person on earth can have peace of mind when tens of thousands of innocent people die in Lebanon at the hands of Israeli invaders. The aggression must be stopped, say representatives of the Soviet people.

Protest Meetings

LD141436 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Stay the Hand of Israeli Butchers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Meetings of protest against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon are continuing in the USSR. The participants in meetings demand that the Zionist bandits should put an end to gangster actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The working people of enterprises, institutions, educational establishments of Kazakhstan at their numerous meetings express wrathful protest against the Israeli policy of genocide in the Middle East. They unanimously support Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to the U.S. President.

Nobody will be misled by the hypocrisy of the Israeli invaders and the American supporters in a bid to justify their criminal deeds on the soil of Lebanon. This was stated at a meeting held at the plastics plant in the town of Shevchenko by fitter Vladimir Avdoshko. Hasn't history taught the Israeli rulers anything? They will fail to herd into reservations and to annihilate a whole people!

The residents of the Jewish Autonomous Region express protest against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. A mass meeting was held at the Birobidzhan power transformer plant. On posters and slogans there is a call to put an end to the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people, written in Yiddish, the native language of many workers of that big Far Eastern electrical engineering enterprise.

Like the fascists in their time conducted mass extermination of the population on the captured lands, the Israeli Zionists are now conducting "Israeli-way pacification" on the occupied Arab lands, said controller Lev Mikhaylovich, participant in the Great Patriotic War. The working people of Birobidzhan, the centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region, share the pain and wrath of the suffering Palestinian people whom Zionists in collusion with the U.S. administration deny the right to live. The Soviet people, including Jews who traversed the terrible roads of the Second World War, detest the policy aimed at physical extermination of the Arab people of Palestine. It is the duty of all peoples of the world to stop the aggressors, to make them withdraw from the captured Arab lands.

The participants in a meeting stigmatized the killers and their supporters. They demanded that an end be put without delay to the bloody terror against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They approved of the Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to the U.S. President which expresses solidarity with the rightful cause of the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine.

Georgian Church Patriarch

LD150844 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- "To maintain peace and prevent bloodshed is today the main concern of all and everybody", Iliya the Second, the catholicos-patriarch of all-Georgia said in a TASS interview. "From this point of view mankind should pay particular attention to the developments in the Middle East.

"The malicious actions of the Israeli leadership and of the military can be regarded only as genoicide against the unfortunate Palestinians who are fighting for their rights and as a monstrous violation of international law vis-a-vis Lebanon", the head of the Georgian Orthodox Church emphasised. "Enjoying United States support and assistance the Israeli leaders have forgotten about humanity and humanism, the responsibility before God and mankind."

The catholicos-patriarch said that it was the duty of believers of all creeds and all countries to promote the consolidation of peace on earth, to impel the statesmen of their countries to embark upon the road of peace and disarmament. The leaders of churches and religious organisations should do their utmost for evermore forces joining the camp of peace champions. The appeal adopted at the recent Moscow world conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe" also urges believers to do so.

Letter to PRAVDA

PM141029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 5

["Letter to Pravda" signed by "Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen of Tank Troops D. Dragunskiy, Solnechnogorsk, Moskovskaya Oblast": "Monstrous Crimes"]

[Text] The flames of war blaze in the long-suffering land of Lebanon. Using guns, tanks, planes, helicopters and ships, the Israeli military has unleashed lethal fire on the home of ancient civilization.

The tortured land groans, mothers moan, grieving for their daed children. Rivers of human blood flow. The Lebanese and Palestinian peoples have again fallen victim to a barbarous invasion.

Tel Aviv's rulers have issued a challenge to the world community, grossly violated the norms of international law, trampled UN decisions in the mud, piratically invaded Lebanese territory and started to annihilate many thousands of innocent people.

The world press every day cites flagrant instances of the terror unleashed by Tel Aviv against the Palestinians and Lebanese. Western journalists too write about this in their dispatches -- even those who have tried to find justifications for the Israeli state's racist policy. After all, the piracy being perpetrated by the Israeli military is nothing less than genocide.

Hundreds of thousands of civilians have been rendered homeless. American weapons of mass destruction are used against them. The Israeli vultures drop pellet bombs, cluster bombs and shells on densely populated districts of Lebanese cities and use napalm and chemical weapons.

In the eyes of the whole world the Israeli Government, headed by chief terrorist M. Begin, has adopted the role of bloody butcher of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Israeli officers and men, poisoned with the venom of racism, have become the assault force of Zionism and imperialism in the Near East.

Israel's domestic life is subjugated to the aims and tasks of the aggressive policy. It is well known that since 1977 the government in power in Israel has been one in which the key positions are held by representatives of the Likud bloc. This government embodies in practice an alliance of the most reactionary, nationalist, clerical and antiworker parties. The main component of the Likud bloc is the extreme right Zionist Herut Party, created in 1948 on the basis of the extremist underground terrorist organization Irgun Zvai Leumi. Its leader is Israel's present Prime Minister Begin, of whom the Orthodox Zionist D. Ben-Gurion wrote: "Begin is... a racist, prepared to destroy all Arabs... and to use any means to achieve the cherished goal -- absolute power." A bloody trail of piracy stretches out behind him.

April 1948. The State of Israel has not yet been proclaimed, but Begin, imitating the fascists, savagely kills more than 250 inhabitants of the village of Dayr Yasin. The world was shaken by that action at the time.

At one point the British Government sentenced Begin to death for terrorism against British officers, and placed him on the list of wanted criminals. That is in the past, and today the Zionists have turned Israel into the world's most militaristic state. Chauvinism and racism are cultivated within the country.

And after all this, after the crimes perpetrated in Lebanon, Begin dares to take the platform in the United Nations and expatiate shamelessly about human rights and combating terrorism.

Begin and his crew are the ringleaders of Zionism, the imperialist tool of reaction and war, the instrument of the Camp David policy in the Near East. Their patrons are the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

As a participant in the Great Patriotic War I know the suffering, horrors and torment which war brings to people. I was wounded more than once; I was burned in a tank; my family and close friends died at the Nazis' hands. Like millions of my compatriots, throughout the war I was in the frontline, defending the motherland against the aggressors. We fought against Nazism, whose aim was to destroy Soviet people, particularly people of Slavic and Jewish extraction, and to enslave the remainder. We saw terrible pictures of genocide, racism, the gas chambers, the death camps. And we call for this not to be repeated.

You cannot keep quiet, you cannot remain indifferent when whole peoples are being annihilated. Like millions of Soviet people, I raise my voice in protest, in defense of the innocent people who are victims of the aggressors, and I accuse the Israeli murderers.

Alongside the Tel Aviv rulers, the U.S. administration bears responsibility for the blood and devastation in Lebanon. It gave the go-ahead for the aggression, its representative in the Security Council took up a position of defending and encouraging the piratical attack on Lebanon. The American administration openly provided Israel with material support, and now it intends to interfere in Lebanese affairs by sending its troops there.

It is clear to everyone that without Washington's support Tel Aviv would not have dared to issue a challenge to the international community.

The Israeli aggressors' armed invasion of Lebanon was undertaken in full accordance with U.S. plans on the basis of the criminal Camp David deal. The Israeli Zionists seek to realize their long-planned goals -- to rout the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanon's national patriotic forces, to undermine the role of the PLO and to weaken and disunite the Arab countries. In the strategic plane, the Zionists seek the creation of a "greater Israel" within the "biblical borders," incorporating all the occupied Palestinian lands in that state. This aggression is part of the overall American-Israeli strategic line aimed at establishing imperialist domination over the Arab countries. Israel has been chosen as the instrument of this policy, as the U.S. gendarme in the Near East.

Let us observe that in implementing the policy of creating a "greater Israel" Tel Aviv is disregarding the ancient proverb which says: "He who lives on an island should not make an emeny of the sea." As a small "island" in a huge Arab sea, Israel has already provoked several dangerous military conflicts and is constantly waging war on the Arabs. It is time for the Israeli leaders to think about the consequences this could have for Israel itself. The days are gone forever when imperialism could recarve the map of the world at will and keep whole states under its thumb. Sooner or later Israel will have to leave the occupied territories.

In the time of grave trials which have fallen to the lot of the Palestinians and Lebanese, Soviet people express feelings of solidarity and friendship toward them. The principled, firm stance adopted by the Soviet Union is a serious warning to an aggressor who has gone too far.

Our Soviet people are better aware than any other people of the cost of an invasion by aggressors. The fascists' invasion of our motherland cost more than 20 million Soviet lives. The world has never yet lived through such a tragedy as we experienced through the Nazis' fault. And today we resolutely demand that Israeli troops be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon, that the lands occupied by the aggressor be restored to the Arab peoples, that the Palestinians gain their own independent, free state and that peace be ensured in the Near East.

ISRAELI AGENTS PLANT CAR BOMB IN BEIRUT

LD141332 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 14 TASS -- Forty-three people died or were injured in a violent explosion that took place in west Beirut. The charge was placed in a motor-car which the saboteurs left outside the building of the Palestine Research Centre.

This new crime against the civilians of west Beirut was staged and carried out by Israeli agents and is part of Israeli aggressive actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON ISRAELI DOMESTIC SITUATION

PM130933 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 3 July publishes on page 3 a 1,400-word Gennadiy Musayelyan article headed "'Commando' State." Musayelyan cites a Lebanese author's figures on Israeli "aggressive acts against neighboring Arab countries" over the years and discusses the role of the army within Israel. He goes on to outline the effects of the Camp David policy on Israel's economic problems and to discuss the country's domestic situation and the people's standard of living. The article cites figures on falling immigration to Israel and rising emigration, and notes that "the antinational, adventurist policy pursued by the Zionist rulers does not suit the Israeli working people at all." He concludes by noting the role of Communists "in the front ranks of the courageous fighters against militarism, aggression and racism and for a peaceful and democratic alternative for Israel."

BREZHNEV, MALAGASY PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

PM150945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet People and on his own account, he sent congratulations to him and to the friendly Malagasy people on the country's national holiday -- Independence Day. On this noteworthy day, the telegram says, Soviet people wish the Malagasy people great new achievements on their chosen path of socialist orientation in implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the broad masses of working people.

In a reply telegram, Didier Ratsiraka expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the Malagasy people and their revolutionary authorities and on his own account, and for his part wished health and happiness to L.I. Brezhnev personally and prosperity to the Soviet people.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS ON SITUATION IN SOMALIA

LD141734 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The situation in Somalia continues to worsen. Fierce battles between government troops and opposition forces are going on in many regions of the country. The fighters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia have captured the city of Balumbale, located 320 km from Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. Government troops have lost several hundred killed, and four army units have been crushed. It has been reported that soldiers in the government forces are revolting and refusing to go to the front.

It has been reported from Addis Ababa that the Ethiopian Government has officially and categorically denied Somali authorities' claims that Ethiopian troops have entered Somali territory. An Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement points out that the attempt to place the responsibility for internal events in Somalia on Ethiopia is pure propaganda intended to confuse the world public.

Western news agencies report that the Somali Government is making desperate attempts to involve the United States in crushing the national uprising. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that the U.S. State Department is conducting close consultations with Somali authorities. It is known that the Somali Government has placed at the disposal of the Pentagon many military objectives on its territory.

ANGOLA REJECTS CALL FOR CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

PM141147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed 'Rejoinder' in the A. Kapralov "World Today" roundup: "A Clumsy Trick"]

[Text] Relying on U.S. support, the South African racists are trying by every means to thwart the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the withdrawal of South African occupation forces from Namibian territory and the holding of free elections there under international control.

Addressing a Pretoria press conference recently, South African Prime Minister P. Botha stated that the question of Namibia's decolonization must be linked to the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban forces, which, in the racist premier's words, "threaten peace in southern Africa." This, the head of the racist regime confided, is also Washington's viewpoint.

The position of Angola and Cuba on this question is well known. It was set out in a joint statement by the two states' foreign ministers. It says in particular that the Cuban forces will be withdrawn on the decision of Angola's sovereign government if the threat of aggression or armed invasion against Angola is removed. It is obvious that Washington and Pretoria need the above-mentioned "linkage" to broaden their subversive activity against Angola so as to overthrow the republic's government.

This is confirmed by Western press agency reports that the South African military is preparing a new large-scale incursion into Angola.

MAURITIANS OFFERED 'MORE RADICAL' PROGRAM

PM131553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "commentator's column": "Changes in Mauritius"]

[Text] A two-party coalition consisting of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) and the Mauritian Socialist Party [as published] has come to power as a result of the parliamentary elections in Mauritius, the island state in the western Indian Ocean. They gained 60 of the 62 seats in the country's Legislative Assembly. The Labor Party, which had ruled Mauritius unchanged since the proclamation of independence in 1968, failed to return even one of its candidates to parliament.

Local political observers explain this crushing Labor defeat primarily by the party's inability to resolve the country's socioeconomic problems, chief among which is unemployment. At present, one in five able-bodied Mauritians is unemployed. The voting was also influenced by such factors as inflation, the rise in prices for primary necessities and the general decline in living standards of the island's 950,000 population.

At the Legislative Assembly's first session, the new Mauritian Government, headed by MMM President Aneerood Jugnauth delivered a policy statement. In particular it envisages changing the constitution and declaring a republic in Mauritius where the British queen is still formally head of state. It is planned to nationalize certain private enterprises, to take a number of measures to provide employment, to enhance the trade unions' role in political and economic life and to democratize the education and health systems. In the foreign policy sphere, the new government declared its adherence to the principles of the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement. It confirmed Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, snatched from it by Britain, including Diego Garcia Island (turned by the United States into a naval and air base), and advocated the Indian Ocean's transformation into a peace zone.

Thus, both in domestic and foreign policy the coalition that has come to power occupies a more radical position in comparison with the Labor Party. The leftward shift in the disposition of political forces on the island is causing unease in Washington -- and not just because Mauritius, like all the Indian Ocean countries, is declared a "sphere of U.S. vital interest," but also because the Mauritian elections reflected the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of this region's former colonial and dependent states, their desire for peace, democracy and social progress and their increasing resolve to be masters of their own homes.

PONOMAREV CONFERS WITH MOZAMBIQUE ENVOY

PM141553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 7 July B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received H. Patricio, Mozambique's ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. A friendly conversation was held in which they discussed questions of mutual interest. R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department took part in the conversation.

REFUSALS TO JOIN UNITAS MANEUVERS EXAMINED

PY141335 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Unitas 23-naval maneuvers have started in the Caribbean. These maneuvers have been staged by the U.S. Navy and by the navies of OAS member countries in Latin American seas for 25 years.

This time, however, the size of the maneuvers is considerably smaller since only Chile and Colombia have agreed to take part. Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and other traditional partners of the Yankees in Unitas have refused to participate.

It has been learned in Latin American capitals that, beyond all doubt, this measure has been taken because of the U.S. position in the Malvinas conflict.

Washington not only offered London political support but also electronic intelligence information obtained through satellites and other methods.

U.S. companies supplied the British fleet with arms and ammunition, including missiles. The Pentagon gave the British all kind of information regarding Argentina's defensive power, particularly information on Argentina's fleet obtained during the very same Unitas naval maneuvers.

It was precisely following the Yankees' advice that the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano was sunk, killing dozens of Argentine sailors.

To be specific, the position adopted by Argentina and by the other countries which have boycotted the current maneuvers is based on two facts: first, the political factor which, beyond all doubt, is of major importance. Backed by the Yankees, the British not only slapped Argentina's face but committed a permanent affront to the anticolonialist feelings of all Latin American countries, which emerged from the ruins of the Spanish Empire. The British, ancient and contemporary colonizers, have challenged all Latin American traditions of solidarity and independence. Disdain and hate will permanently hang over those who either disregard or trample on the aspirations of the Latin American peoples. This is clear even for those who know Latin America superficially, not to mention its friends who understand and share Latin American feelings.

There is a second aspect of a practical nature involved in the Latin American refusal to take part in the Unitas-23 maneuvers: The Yankees may use the data obtained to their own advantage, or may again hand it over to a third country to the detriment of Latin Americans. This argument has undoubtedly been taken into account by the politicians and military who made the decision not to participate in the maneuvers.

Finally, there is the ideological side of the issue. Let us recall that for almost 25 years the myth of the Soviet threat has been used as a pretext for the Unitas maneuvers. When reporting on the exercises to be undertaken under the maneuvers, the Pentagon and the reactionary military always stressed that the fleets simulated the West's defensive methods against future Soviet or Soviet-Cuban aggression. Mass media used to report on the hunt for Soviet submarines in the (La Plata) Gulf and on other deeds of the courageous sailors.

Certainly not a single Soviet submarine has been spotted in all these years. Much noise, however, has been made to suit the interests of those who sponsor slander.

The refusal by the majority of Latin American countries to take part in Unitas is clearly dotting the I's. Therefore, neither are there mysterious submarines nor does the Eastern world pose any threat to the Western Hemisphere.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS NEW U.S.-BACKED ORGANIZATION

LD140854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2236 GMT 13 Jul 82

["PRAVDA: Under a False Mask" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (TASS) -- The setting up of a new military-political organization called the Central American Democratic Community comprising El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala is a rehashed version of the Central American Defense Council, which ceased to exist after the fall of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, Nikolay Ognev says in PRAVDA. The new-born "community," the author points out, is the creation of Washington, which is trying to resurrect an aggressive pact in order to use it as a cover to settle accounts with the revolutionary and national liberation forces and movements in Central America.

It is no accident that the American thesis about some sort of "Marxist plot" against the countries of the region and the "threat of aggression from international communism" is earnestly dragged into the program guidelines of the new organization, as well as the idea of the need for "cooperation for the sake of security."

This time, too, the alliance created under a "democratic" mask, the commentary points out, is called upon to play a far from democratic role. Even at the preliminary meetings in San Jose and Tegucigalpa, the members of the "community" quite plainly stated their intention to turn to the "organs of the inter-American juridical system for protection from aggression." This signifies their readiness to resort to the provisions of the protocol on "mutual security" signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947. "It is characteristic that the United States did not even mention this when it supported Britain's aggression against Argentina. The United States drags it out of the archives, however, every time Washington thinks 'a threat to American interests is arising,' or that it is necessary to put an end to one or another regime that does not please the White House."

The establishment of the community, the author sums up, "is regarded by the progressive public of Latin America as a prelude for potential U.S. intervention in Central America." The aggressive policy of Washington and its satellites heats up the situation in the region even further; it creates a serious threat of new hotbeds of war flaring up on the American Continent.

U.S. PLANS 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO BEAMED TO CUBA

LD141548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0833 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, 14 Jul (TASS) -- The House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee has approved a draft bill on the creation of a radio station to conduct subversive, slanderous broadcasts to the Republic of Cuba. The Reagan administration is requesting $17 million from Congress for this. Now the draft bill has been sent for passage by the House of Representatives. If it is confirmed, this radio station, which was fostered in the CIA, will join the ranks of such poisoners of the airwaves as "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe." These actions of the Washington administration are causing serious objections on the part of sober-minded U.S. politicians. Thus, Senator C. Dodd called them "a criminal political venture," stressing that such methods should be excluded from the practice of international relations.

U.S. HOPES TO GAIN FROM BRITISH AGGRESSION

LD141108 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The conflict between Argentina and Britain continues. Argentina is adhering to a de facto cessation of military actions in the South Atlantic, even though it will not accept any preliminary political conditions.

This was stated by Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, Argentina's minister of foreign affairs. Complete cessation of military operations, he said, can be achieved only when Britain lifts the blockade of Argentina and withdraws the occupation forces from the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. Only through negotiations under UN auspices that would lead to the liquidation of illegal colonial domination by Britain, said the Argentine minister, can a final solution to the conflict be found.

In its turn, the White House announced President Reagan's decision to lift economic sanctions on Argentina. This decision comes into force immediately. However, the prohibition on the sale of American weapons to Argentina is being maintained. Washington's support of British aggression has proved the true worth of U.S. assurances of a desire for partnership with Latin American states. In fact, the Reagan administration is not seeking partnership but is striving to extend its military penetration of the region. It is trying to achieve the economic enslavement of Latin American countries. Calling on both sides -- Britain and Argentina -- to set aside the conflict, Reagan very clearly states the U.S. aspirations to secure the fruits of the British aggression. As is more and more evident, the United States and its NATO partners view the South Atlantic as an important strategic base.

JOINT COMMISSION SESSION OPENS IN BRASILIA

LD141208 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] On Thursday [15 Jul] the Soviet-Brazilian intergovernmental Commission for Trade and Scientific and Technological Cooperation is opening a session in Brasilia. For the first time in the history of relations between the two countries, this session has been elevated to the government level. Here is a dispatch from Mikhael Mayorov:

"In 1981, trade between the two countries doubled over the previous year and was worth more than 4,500,000 million [as heard]. The Soviet Union buys from Brazil farm produce, some minerals, as well as raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry. In its turn, Brazil gets from the Soviet Union power equipment, machine tools, ball bearings, fertilizer and drugs. The Soviet Union took part in building two power plants in Brazil. They have considerably increased that country's power potential. Of great importance for expanding bilateral relations was a visit to the USSR last July by a trade and economic delegation from Brazil led by the planning minister, Delfim Neto.

"As a result of the talks in Moscow, Soviet-Brazilian cooperation was placed on a long-term foundation. Brazil is firmly following a line to develop equal and mutually advantageous ties with the Soviet Union, refusing to support Washington's anti-Soviet sanctions. Readiness to promote the ties was pledged during a visit to Brasilia a few weeks ago by a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by an alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party's Political Bureau and a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Tikhon Kiselev."

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 14 JULY

Housing, Conservation Laws

LD141758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The fifth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation ended today in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. Deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The deputies concluded the debate on the question of the state of construction of housing, social and cultural amenities and public utilities in rural areas of the RSFSR and measures to improve it in the light of the decisions by the 26th party congress and the May CPSU Central Committee plenum. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision envisaging the implementation in the period 1982-1990 of comprehensive measures concerning the socio-economic development of rural areas.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1058 GMT on 14 July adds: "In the countryside it is planned to build dwelling houses with a total area of about 70 million square metres, many schools, houses of culture, children's institutions."]

A report on the draft RSFSR laws on the conservation of atmospheric air and on conservation in the utilization of animals was delivered by Comrade Sushkov, chairman of the conservation and utilization of natural resources commission of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. At a time of rapid development in industry, transport and agriculture and intensive growth in towns and villages, the report noted, vigorous attention to environmental conservation is required. The draft laws define the tasks of local soviets of people's deputies and executive and administrative bodies in conserving atmosphereic air and the animal world, and the soviets are given extensive powers to carry out these laws. Adoption of these laws will make it possible to improve considerably the matter of efficient utilization and conservation of the republic's natural resources and will promote the strengthening of socialist law in the field of nature conservation. The deputies unanimously adopted these RSFSR laws.

The session confirmed decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Other Details

LD141054 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has approved laws on the protection of the atmospheric air and the conservation and use of wildlife. A decision to this effect was taken today at a session of the supreme organ of state authority of the republic. The session is in its second day in the Kremlin here.

Since the early days of its existence the Soviet state has placed nature conservation among the most important problems of state policy, said Tikhon Sushkov, chairman of the parliament's commission on nature conservation and a rational use of natural resources. Hundreds of preserves and sanctuaries have been established in the territory of the Russian Federation and measures taken to improve the protection of its fauna. Much has been done to increase the populations of individual animal species which were on the brink of extinction.

Major acts for nature conservation have been adopted in the republic in recent years. These include the land, water and forest codes as well as the code on mineral resources. 6.6 billion roubles are allocated for these purposes under the current five-year plan (1981-1985). This is 16 percent more in comparison with the previous five-year period.

Provisions are made for criminal, administrative and other responsibility for violation of these laws.

Television Reportage

LD142142 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 14 July carries a video report on the closing of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow: The camera provides shots of Andropov, Kirilenko, Solomentsev, Pelshe, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Zimyanin, Dolgikh and Rusakov proceeding to their places in the presidium. The camera pans the deputies in the hall while the announcer reports on session proceedings. The camera intercuts to show, sitting from left to right, Gorbachev, Pelshe, Kirilenko and Andropov in the last row, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev in the next row, and Rusakov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin sitting to the side in front of the others.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD142122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has held a session in Moscow and has considered aspects of the fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development in the first half of the year and progress in action to improve further medical services to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR. The session was addressed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ROMANOV SPEAKS AT SOVIET SESSION IN LENINGRAD

PM141231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving the Style of Work"]

[Excerpts] Leningrad, 5 Jul -- The first session of the Leningradskaya Oblast Soviet has outlined specific measures for stepping up soviets' participation in resolving questions of making fuller use of the agroindustrial complex's potential. It discussed local soviet's tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. The session was addressed by G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

PM141043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "The Motherland's Awards"]

[Excerpts] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high awards of the motherland to a group of comrades in the Kremlin on 7 July.

Academician G.I. Petrov and Lt Gen Arty V.S. Petrov received the Order of Lenin.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and on his own behalf, V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in labor for the sake of the socialist motherland.

The recipients warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of their work.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 13 JULY REPORTED

LD150500 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Saratovskaya Oblast is ending a month of shock work in haymaking. An area of 100,000 hectares has been cleared of the first alfalfa crop cultivated on irrigated land. (0100 GMT)

Winter wheat is being harvested in Krasnodarskiy Kray. It occupies more than 1.5 million hectares in the kray. Rains and wind have hindered work in many places. (0100 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast machine operators have procured more than 360,000 tons of hay to date. The summer here has been dry and hot. (0204 GMT)

Rain is making work difficult in Krasnodarskiy Kray. All 17,000 combines and about 13,000 reaping machines are grouped in multiskilled teams. Farmers intend to gather 8.3 million tons of grain and to sell no less than 4.25 million tons of grain to the state. (0400 GMT)

Grain harvesting in southern Khabarovskiy Kray started 2 weeks early this year (0400 GMT)

Grain from strong and valuable wheat has started arriving at the grain elevators in Odesskaya Oblast today. Well-ventilated and compartmentalized stores have been prepared for it. This year, farmers in the oblast are to sell no less than 65,000 tons of strong and 260,000 tons of valuable wheat to the state; that is more than last year. (0900 GMT)

The first trucks with grain from the new harvest arrived at grain elevators in Rostovskaya Oblast today. The capacity of the grain stores has been considerably increased this year. They are able to take up to 250,000 tons of grain every 24 hours. There are also a large number of grain dryers. In spite of the incessant rain, the harvesting is being speeded up. (1100 GMT)

Wheat has been cut on more than half the area in the Crimea. (1100 GMT)

The main problem at the moment in Krasnodarskiy Kray is the almost continual rain; farmers are unable to start mass wheat harvesting. In Ustlabinskiy, Tbilisskiy, Gulkoviskiy and Novokubanskiy Rayans, hailstones as big as pigeon eggs fell on the barley, wheat and corn. Crows and hares have been found killed by the hail. Kinskiy and Timashevskiy Rayons have completed harvesting of barley, and barley threshing is almost over. Even in such weather conditions, farms have a yield of 45-50 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

Grain is ripening well throughout Ryazanskya Oblast in spite of the daily rain from the end of June to the beginning of July. The grain is high, thick and of good quality. Everything is ready for the harvest. (1100 GMT)

Rain and hail are falling almost daily in Belorussia, but farmers are taking all possible measures to ensure that none of the harvest is lost. (1100 GMT)

In the North Caucasus, over 1/4 of the grain crops have been reaped. One-third of the grain crops laid in windrows have been threshed. Harvesting of winter wheat is continuing everywhere. In Stavropolskiy Kray, grain crops have been reaped on half the sown area. Machine operators in Dagestanskaya ASSR and north Ossetiya are harvesting mainly by direct combining. The gap between reaping and threshing here is (?not long). (1630 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy farmers have so far delivered 100,000 tons of grain to the state. (2030 GMT)

CSA STATISTICS FOR PERIOD TO 12 JULY REPORTED

Cereals, Legumes

LD150540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, over 5 million heactares of cereal and leguminous crops had been reaped throughout the country by 12 July, and grains had been threshed from over 1/2 that area. The harvest is spreading daily, after the southern regions, farms in the Chernozem and Lower Volga Regions as well as in the central Ukrainian oblasts are starting to harvest. The harvest is underway in 11 union republics. Grain elevators have started receiving the newly harvested grain.

Machine operators have recently started working in Vinnitskaya, Vorshilovgradskaya, Poltavskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts in the Ukraine. Machine operators have also begun reaping grain in Uraliskaya and Seimpaltinskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. According to the latest data of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, grain crops have now been reaped on about 6 million hectares and threshed on almost 4 million hectares. Over 1/3 of the total volume of harvest work done so far was carried out in the past week, when the machine operators in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays were working with great intensity.

More than 62,000 harvesting complexes and detachments have been formed throughout the country. The shift work method is being used extensively in the harvest. In this method, two combine operators and two assistants are assigned to each combine. Farms are using paired and built-in headers, which increases the harvesting units' productivity. Over 500,000 combines have been reequipped for harvesting losses. A characteristic of the harvesting in the south has been the integrated nature of the work; the non-grain part of the harvest is removed from the fields and the soil is tilled immediately after the threshing.

Grasses, Hay

LD142104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 12 July sown and natural grasses had been cut throughout the country on an area of more than 40 million hectares. Over 20 million tons of hay have been reaped. Grass cutting is being carried out most successfully in Lithuania, where the plan is close to fulfilment. About 1 million tons of hay have already been laid in by the republic's farms. The speed of gathering in grasses is mounting fast in Belorussia, the Ukraine and Estonia, while as yet work has been slow in getting underway on Armenia's fodder lands. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Turkmenia and Uzbekistan have overfulfilled their plans for the production of haylage. Altogether throughout the country about 45 percent of the planned amount of haylage has been prepared.

Silage-making is now beginning on many farms. Approximately 4 million tons of prepared silage has been obtained. However, the pace of this work is markedly increasing every day. Despite complex weather conditions, many farms are successfully replenishing their fodder stocks. In this respect, flexible tactics are being used: In good weather, haylage and hay are being prepared, and in bad weather, silage is being made. Use is being made both of natural drying of hay and of artificial ventilation and chemical preservatives.

IMPORTANCE OF SWIFT FODDER PROCUREMENT STRESSED

LD140850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the Review of Soviet Central Press]

[Text] Fodder is just as important as grain -- this is the headline of the leading article in today's issue of SELSKAYA ZHIZN. The newspaper notes that the procurement of fodder is difficult this year.

The condition of forage crops has been unfavorably affected by insufficient moisture and heat is some areas in the south and southeast of the country. The harvesting of grasses has been impeded by frequent rains and waterlogged soil. In these conditions, efficient organization of work, skillful maneuvering of equipment and the use of all reserves are particularly important so that the necessary quantity of succulent and coarse fodder can be stockpiled on each farm despite the difficulties. It is also important that a reliable fodder reserve be created.

Grass cutting must be completed as quickly as possible. Past mistakes must not be repeated. In previous years, haymaking dragged over many weeks and months in certain regions, especially the Non-Chernozem Zone, Kazakhstan and Siberia. The grasses were left standing too long, thus losing their nutritive value. The newspaper recalls that every 10-day delay in cutting grasses once they have flowered leads to the loss of roughly 1/5 of their nutritive value.

BUDAPEST NEWSMAN PREDICTS POOR HARVEST YIELDS

LD131120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Report by Budapest Moscow correspondent Geza Foeldvari]

[Text] In Soviet Asia, the North Caucasian Regions, the land beyond the Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and the lower Carpathian Mountains the barley harvest will soon be over and that of wheat will begin. Elsewhere, the harvesters and the combines still have to wait, since in the cooler climate areas the ears have not yet ripened.

Though the press in the USSR does not usually sum up yields before the harvest has ended, it can already be seen that the harvest will not be much richer this year than it was last year. The average yield per hectare will no doubt be less than 20 quintals. It is hoped that a national average of 20-22 quintals, as stated at the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, will be attained in the USSR in the next 5-year plan. They could then produce the 250-255 million tons which, no matter how enormous it sounds, still makes imports of grain necessary. On the other hand, we very rarely hear of results such as were achieved in a kolkhoz of the Kuban region, where 55.5 quintals per hectare of barley were harvested.

What is the reason for the low average? First of all, nearly 90 percent of the arable land is [word indistinct] risky land, where harsh winters are followed by dry summers, where hundreds of thousands of hectares are flooded in the spring, where results can be achieved only with extremely accurately developed soil improvement techniques and with precise work organization. The leaders of Soviet agriculture, the experts of the well-functioning farms, speak a lot about the latter on the radio and television and make statements to the press, because now even the responsible leaders of the country are saying ever more frequently, with justification, that it is becoming less and less possible, especially over many years, to blame only the weather for the Soviet grain harvest being less than expected.